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### Saturday, December 22.

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#### TIME

#### A Letter from the Publisher

ong before oil started to become as costly as gin, before the quest for "alternate energy sources" became the moral equiv-

alent of war and before he started writing this week's cover story on "The Cooling of America," TIME Contributor Jack Skow bought his first woodburning stove. A city boy who now lives in rural New London, N.H. (pop. 2,943), Skow offers a modest explanation for his extraordinary foresight. "I was one of the first in town to get a wood stove, in 1973, because I went broke from electric heating bills." Since then. Skow has spent much of his autumn harvesting hardwood on his property, hauling it home in his temperamental pickup truck and burning it efficiently in his five-count 'em, five-woodburning stoves. The trend he pioneered in New London and discusses in this week's story has become a way of life for Skow's neighbors. Says he: "You get parties up here where people are not talking about adultery or Lumber-Jack Skow at hon Iran, but about the superior quality of their wood stoves. Of course, we all tell incredible lies about how

long our model will hold a fire.' The gospel of wood power has yet to reach suburban Weston, Conn., 170 miles closer to the equator. But one resident, TIME Associate Editor Christopher Byron, is an ardent stove-



owning votary. Byron, whose guide to new heat-saving gadgets accompanies Skow's story, has two wood stoves in his home. He adds: "I have fitted the house with every form of insulation and heat-saving device short of an IBM 370 to run the furnace." Among them: storm windows, weather stripping, a new

fuel-efficient oil furnace and a clock-timer thermostat that shuts off the furnace at night. "The temperature drops by only 15° with the heat off," says Byron, "and then we use electric blankets—one of the greatest inventions of

modern man.

Reporter-Researcher Sara Medina, who helped report the cover story, and Nancy Griffin, who wrote the section on cold-weather fashions, wage their battles to keep warm in New York City apartments. "Undershirts are the answer," advises Griffin. Medina has found a radical solution to the high cost of fuel. Says she: "We don't use the stuff." For the past six winters, Medina and her husband have made do with the 60° to 65° provided by a fireplace, southern exposed windows, weather stripping and heat from surrounding apartments. Says she: "We discovered the layered look in cloth-

ing long before it was in fashion, but we're healthy, our plants seem to flourish and our cats grow pelts like minks.

John a. Meyers

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Cover: The price of heating oil is up and thermostats are down as Americans gird for the season of Great Cold. They are discovering that plugging holes to keep hot air in actually works and saves money See LIVING.

Cautions, warnings

and alarms of danger

fill the American air.

so much so that they

add up to a hazard



World: To counter a rising Soviet threat, NATO votes to modernize its nuclear strike force. > Canada's Tories have a great fall. > Life in stricken Cambodia ▶ The arrest of General Chung shakes South Korea.



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Steven Spielberg's raucous World War II comedy, 1941, features slapstick gags. costly special effects and John Belushi.

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#### Letters

#### The Iran Crisis

To the Editors.

Be careful, Khomeini [Dec. 3]! You may have awakened a sleeping giant. Rob Hammel

San Bruno, Calif.

The U.S. has turned up its share of religious fanatics, but has yet to deliver a despot or dictator. It seems that Iran has the knack of delivering both. Certainly, no nation is perfect, though I can't think of any nation that tries harder than the U.S. to air and solve its problems, and thereby give a lead to others. We don't turn to Iran or Uganda for solutions world world problems, do we? Bruce Mortey

Auckland, N.Z.

Let us hope that the U.S. will never bow to Khomeini's blackmail. If the Carter Administration agrees to Iranian demands, it will be a blow and a very bad example to those who love democracy. H. Sarhan Salem

H. Sarhan Salem Shariah, United Arab Emirates



The Oilatullah is not a madman. A madman would have seized the Russian embassy in Tehran.

Tomas Drohan Panama City

The explosion of anti-Americanism in Iran may be only the beginning. The Shahs, Somozas, Parks and Marcoses of the world have left an angry mob of people who blame the U.S. support of these dictators for years of oppression. The sins of a shallow foreign policy are coming back to haunt us all.

Timothy T. Serey Cincinnati

#### Front-Line Casualty

In your story about embattled diplomats [Nov. 26] you mention that "in the past eleven years, four American ambassadors have been killed in the line of duty." Actually, there have been five, since you omitted my old friend and Foreign Service colleague, Frank Meloy, Ambassador to Lebanon, who was killed in Beirut on June 16, 1976.

It is little realized that our Foreign Service is our true first line of defense, or how often those front-line persons suffer casualties.

> Claiborne Pell U.S. Senator, Rhode Island Washington, D.C.

#### **Understanding Death**

Your article on teaching children about death [Dec. 3] brought back some memories of a class I recently had in high school. We visited graveyards and funeraction of the properties of the prope

Leticia Toledo Walnut Creek, Calif.

The Gainesville children's class on death would have learned a lot more had they visited one of our Wisconsin families. After they lost their young child, they made the casket, performed the service, and with friends buried their child on his grandparent's farm.

Rochelle Whiteman Milwaukee

#### The Fifty-Fifty Plan

A recent TIME summary of the economic and energy positions of 1980 presidential candidates [Dec. 3] dismisses the field as "producing no ideas that seem much different" from President Carter's.

memoria me to set the second straight. For several months now. I have been advocating something I call the Fifty-Fifty Plan: a 50 per gad, tax on gasoline at the pump, coupled with a 50% reduction in the Social Security payroll taxes levied on employees. Only a dramatic conservation measure like this one will truly reduce America's dependence on foreign sources of oil in the near future. At the same time, the same time, the same time of the financiality models of the same time of the financiality models of the same time, the same time of the sa

Representative 16th District, Illinois Washington, D.C.

#### Revulsion, Scorn and Denial

If, as Malcolm Muggeridge believes [Dec. 3], homosexuals have a grudge against society, it is less likely because of their "inevitable exclusion from the satisfaction of parenthood" than because society treats them so poorly. Revulsion and

scorn by the majority and the continued denial of legal protection by government are not practices that are likely to endear society to any minority.

Michael Fling Bloomington, Ind.

If we all thought as logically as Malcolm Muggeridge, we would assume that since most spies are heterosexual, most heterosexuals must be spies, and that since so many homosexuals are Marxists, most Marxists are homosexual.

See you in gay Russia. Charles L. Ortleb, Publisher

Christopher Street Magazine New York City

Obviously age has done little to temper Malcolm Muggeridge's self-righteousness. But I don't think his simplistic equation that betraying a man's country equals betraying his friends should be allowed to pass unchallenged. How would he describe a German who sheltered a Jewish friend in 1942?

Charles Stow

Nicosia, Cyprus

#### Man of the Year

There is no question that TIME's Man of the Year must be the Ayatullah Ruhollah Khomeini. He meets all your criteria for the person who has most significantly affected—for good or ill—the course of events.

James J. Shampo Milwaukee

Person of the Year—Mother Teresa. She is already doing what the others are just talking about.

George E. Gamer Madrid

For the Person of the Year, who else but the starving child of Cambodia? Robert H. Clark

The obvious choice for Person of the Year is Andrew Young, the only honest diplomat in recent memory.

James Aber Boulder, Colo. tragua. tephen Shemin Philadelphia

Los Angeles

The Sandinistas of Nicaragua.

Stephen Shemin

I would like to nominate Mexican President José López Portillo as the Man of the Year for demonstrating to the world that the needs of his country mean more than personal goals or ambitions to make a "quick peso."

Paul Decker Hendersonville, N.C.

Address Letters to TIME, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020

#### **American Scene**

#### In North Carolina: The Strange Case of "Dr. Dunk"

If the used-car dealer in Washington, N.C. hadn't got rid of that red and white 1978 Chrysler Newport so fast, it would have been easier for the big-city reporter to unravel the mystery that is still swirling around this little town. Because if the reporter had been able to examine the Chrysler, he might have found tell-tale traces of paint. And according to Gertrude Baker, the paint happened to be there because an outraged neighbor splatishis, her so he yan earlier marriage, decided to enroll in the University of Georgia last spring.

Why should anyone be moved to anger by the educational plans of a 19-yearold black kid from a small town on the



Mom at home with her son's trophies

sandy banks of the Pamlico River? Because North Carolina is basketball country, that's why. It is a state where few issues besides tobacco prices and Joe Califano's antismoking campaign can generate as much passionate controversy as basketball. To Tar Heels, especially those in obscure backwaters like Washington (pop. 9,000), young men like Dominique Wilkins tend to be regarded as state monuments. Dominique is 6 ft. 7 in. tall. He can hang in the air like a bat and do things with a basketball that Dr. James Naismith, who invented the game, never contemplated. Like slam it through the basket from all sorts of odd angles, with such style that by the time he was a high school junior, sportswriters were already calling him "Dr. Dunk." Led by Dominique, the Washington High School Pam Pack won back-to-back state Triple-A league championships and built up a 56-game winning streak, then the longest in the nation. In his senior year, Dominique averaged nearly 30 points and 16 rebounds a game. He was named to Parade's high school All-America team.

By last spring Dr. Dunk's achievements had made him one of the most sought-after high school players in the U.S. More than 200 colleges were hoping to snag him. Dozens of coaches or their representatives made the long trek to the Washington H.S. gymnasium to watch Dominique do his stuff. Naturally. North Carolina State, a perennial basketball power, was interested. Concedes its athletic director, Willis Casey: "We wanted him in the worst way." David Thompson, a former N.C. State forward who is now one of the highest paid players in the National Basketball Association, sent Dominique a personal, written-by-hand letter. The school gave him free tickets to its home games. And when that snazzy red and white Chrysler showed up in the driveway outside his mother's modest apartment in the Runyon Creek public housing project, everyone assumed that it was the clincher in N.C. State's sign up Dr. Dunk campaign. After all, she wasn't working. How could she afford an expensive car like that? Besides, weren't red and white the Wolfpack colors?

hat was good news to the folks in Washington, which hitherto had little to boast about but the Pam Pack and the fact that it was the first town in America to be named after George Washington in 1776. It is still trying to live down the bad name it got five years ago when Joan Little, then doing time in the Beaufort County Jail, put an ice pick into a white jailer who had sexually molested her. That was the godawfullest mess I ever did see," says Sheriff O.E. ("Red") Davis, who is still smarting over his description in a book about the case by James Reston Jr. Says Davis, with evident outrage, "Why, that man called me a redneck.

As the Washington Daily News (circ. 10.000) noted, the subject of where Dominique would play college ball was "the talk of the town." Most Washingtonians were pushing N.C. State. They wanted Dr. Dunk close by (Raleigh is 100 miles away), so they could see him whirling and stuffing and bringing glory and perhaps a second national basketball crown to the school. Donny Daly, who runs a T shirt store, turned a handsome profit by printing up a Dr. Dunk model with a caricature of a player wearing Dominique's No. 21 embossed on it. Jack's Card and Gift Boutique on West Main Street sold a lot of Dominique Wilkins posters.

A shy youth, Dominique often hid out at the recreation center on the other side of town to escape recruiters. When people inquired—and they inquired often
—about what schools he was considering,
he reeled off a list of Atlantic Coast Conference colleges starting with N.C. State.
Not once did he mention Georgia. His

reason." I was scared."
His fear may have been based on a
certain ambivalence in the town's admiration for its baselstellateum. Cook and
Smith has put the team into the state finals
off the sparency nears and won nearly
95% of the games he couched. But, as one
white resident puts it. "People would like
white resident puts it. "People would not
with the sparency in the puts." I would not
with the puts "Unlike most small towns
with championship sports teams. Washington has receted no signs at the city limits proudly proclaiming that fact. "Peo-



Dominique afield with the Bulldogs

ple are always getting on me to get more black deputies," says Sheriiff Davis, sipping a free cup of coffee in the Holiday Inn. "But the biggest bunch of discrimination I can see around here is all those blacks playing basketball out at Washington High School." The sheriff's son tried out for the team and was cut.

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All that changed on the day of in-

famy, Mar. 11, 1979. That was when Dominique signed with the University of Georgia Bulldogs in a secret ceremony in faraway Athens, Ga. Next morning, a Washington High student remembers, the halls, usually buzzing with noise, were silent. Soon home-room teachers were announcing to stunned students that Dominique was going to Georgia. Georgia! A team that is not even in the Atlantic Coast Conference! And suddenly people remembered that the Bulldogs' colors, like the Chrysler's, are red and white.

The shameful truth was clear. Domiue had sold out to another state. Mrs. Baker says that when she got home on March 12 the windows were all broken A barrage of threatening phone calls and letters began. She claims the furniture store attempted to repossess the livingroom suite in retaliation for Dominique's defection. The housing authority commenced eviction proceedings. Dominique's brothers, all of them star basketball players, got into fistfights with classmates, who accused Dr. Dunk of selling out. Finally in June, Mrs. Baker returned the Chrysler to the dealer, put everything in a U-Haul and left town.

He didn't have any special reason to stay in North Carolina," says his mother. But there were powerful incentives at Georgia, a team that has not had a winning record in seven years. At Georgia, notes Bulldog Coach Hugh Durham, Dr. Dunk could be guaranteed a slot on the starting five from the beginning of his freshman year, while at talent-laden A.C.C. schools, he might not be able to beat out an experienced upperclassman. Says Durham: "We pointed out to him that at N.C. State, every time he made a fantastic shot, they would say, 'Doesn't that remind you of David Thompson?' But down here, in two or three years, everybody will be talking about Dominique Wilkins

The folks in "Little Washington" have different version of events. George Cochran, director of the public housing agency, says Mrs. Baker had fallen behind in her rent. Her neighbors say they never saw the broken windows or the spattered Chrysler. Don McDermott, sports editor of the Daily News, thinks Mrs. Baker's story is not fair to this community. "Once Dominique's decision was made, people accepted it. He is not a subject of conversation here any longer

Maybe not. But when you mention to any Washingtonian, like Sheriff Davis, that you've just come up from Georgia, he invariably asks: "Is Dominique playing any ball? When's his next game? Is it going to be on TV?" For the record. Dr. Dunk scored 21 points in the Bulldogs' opening game. Mrs. Baker has moved into a comfortable rented house in Atlanta. where she works as a motel maid. Dominique's brothers and one of his sisters are playing basketball at Southwest High. In late November the Pam Pack lost by a score of 74-71, its first defeat in two Jack White veare



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TIME/DEC. 24, 1979

### **Good Will Toward Men?**

#### A flood of Christmas cards, a challenge to Khomeini, an exit for the Shah

n a crisp evening last week. Amy Carter stepped up to a podium on the Ellipse, just south of the White House, and pressed the button controlling the lights on a 30-ft. blue spruce and 50 smaller trees around it, one for each state. But for the first time since Calvin Coolidge began the tradition in 1923, the big tree did not burst into light. Only the white star on its top and the tiny

blue bulbs on the smaller trees blinked on. "Amy has lit 50 trees-one for each American hostage," explained President Carter to the 7,500 surprised onlookers. "We will turn on the rest of the lights when the hostages come home." The crowd was silent for a moment, then burst into

In a similar outpouring of sympathy across the U.S. hundreds of thousands of Americans sent Christmas cards to a strange address:

> 260 Taleghani Avenue Tehran Iran

It is the address of the U.S. embassy, which has been in the hands of fanatical followers of the Ayatullah Ruhollah Khomeini ever since Nov. 4. No one knows for sure where the idea of sending Christmas messages to the hostages originated, but it caught on with amazing speed. On one day, postal officials sent about 44,000 pieces of mail to Iran. The next day, the total more than simple and from the heart. In Tehran, the word was that it would make no difference to the hostages. Scrawled an eight-year-old

boy in Portland, Ore.: "We hope you are releesed soon." In Tehran the militants guarding the U.S. embassy accepted the mail, and said some of it was being passed on to the hostages

Meanwhile, the man who triggered the crisis by entering the U.S. last October for medical treatment-Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi-suddenly left the country last weekend for Panama. Early Saturday, the Shah with his family boarded an Air Force jet at Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, and flew to the Canal Zone, ending his 54-day stay in the U.S. Just where the Shah would live

was uncertain. U.S. officials mentioned the lush resort island of Contadora off Panama's Pacific coast. But Luz Maria Quijano de Murray, Panamanian consul general in Philadelphia, said the Shah will be given asylum for three months on Coibita Island, also off the Pacific coast. The arrangement, she added, "could become

U.S. officials had been scrambling to



doubled. The messages were With Empress Farah Diba, the Shah surveys Panama's Contadora Island

find a suitable host country for the Shah since Mexico announced last month that he would not be allowed to return there. When Panama expressed interest last week in accepting the deposed monarch, Jimmy Carter dispatched White House Chief of Staff Hamilton Jordan to Panama City to talk with Strongman Omar Torrijos Herrera. The two men had developed a good rapport during the Panama Canal treaty negotiations in 1977, and after a long afternoon session with Jordan, Torrijos agreed to extend a firm

Washington obviously hopes that the

Shah's leavetaking will lead to the release of the hostages, even though the first reaction of their Iranian captors was not promising. "This will make no difference whatsoever." said a spokeswoman for the militants about the Shah's departure

These developments occurred just as the Iranians finally began to consider letting outsiders see the hostages. Two NBC reporters were allowed to interview a cap-

tive Marine corporal, William Gallegos, 21, of Pueblo, Colo., touching off com-plaints from Administration officials and others about TV diplomacy" (see PRESS). Despite Gallegos' assurances that "nobody's been mistreated," the interview heightened concern for the hostages

Khomeini meanwhile instructed Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh to allow a group of foreign observers to visit the hostages. Said a senior Western diplomat in Tehran: "The Iranians have finally recognized that an international inspection of the hostages will go far toward defusing the tension.

An equally plausible explanation was that Khomeini may want to end the hostage crisis so he can tackle Iran's domestic problems. Chief among them: the revolt by the Azerbaijanis in northwestern Iran that has exacerbated unrest among Iran's other minorities, including the Kurds in the west, the seminomadic Oashqais in the south and the Baluchis in the southeast. All of Azerbaijan now appears to be virtually

atullah Seyed Kazem Sharietmadari, Khomeini's chief rival (see following story). Late in the week, local air force and army units joined in a huge demonstration in favor of Sharietmadari in Tabriz (pop. 500,000), capital of East Azerbaijan province. In addition, Iraqi forces firing heavy artillery attacked an Iranian border post: Tehran Radio said several people were killed before the Iragis withdrew

under the control of forces loyal to Ay-

In Washington, the Administration was guarded in welcoming Khomeini's statement that there would be visits. But the announcement contributed to a



Marine Corporal William Gallegos during the interview that heightened concern about the captives' condition

feeling that the crisis might be solved through diplomacy after all. The President's spirits seemed greatly improved. Confidants noted that he had more color in his cheeks, a lift in his step and smiled more often. One reason, no doubt, was the swelling American support for him: a Gallup poll showed that because of his handling of the Iranian crisis, he was lead-

ing Ted Kennedy among Democratis for the first time, by 48% to 46%. But Carter also had a new sense that we see that the diplomatic pressure on Tehran was expiniting to the State Department ordered all but 35 of the 218 Iranian diplomats accredited to the U.S. to leave the country in less than a week. This will reduce Iran's embastism New York Gity, San Francisco, Chicago and Houston to skeleton staffs.

ummed up a close associate of the President's: "He feels a little cautious optimism that was not there four or five days ago—very, very cautious, almost imperceptible. The pincers are moving in as he had hoped, and there has not been any really bad news."

That Carter could make such an assessment was a measure of how completely his attention is focused on freeing the hostages, for there was some major bad news last week: Saudi Arabia unexpectedly raised its oil prices by a third, to \$24 per bbl, and Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar soon followed suit. Western oil experts reacted with consternation to the hikes, fearing that

they presaged much higher price increases than had been forecast at this week's meeting in Caracas of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (see ECONOMY & BUSINESS).

Khomeini's apparent willingness to let foreigners visit the hostages at the embassy caused no letup in the Administration's diplomatic and economic campaign

TO THE STATE OF TH

Shoppers in Natick, Mass., signing cards for the hostages "We hope you are releesed soon."

to win their freedom. The U.S. last week made another impassioned appeal to world opinion, this time before the International Court of Justice at The Hague, which is an arm of the United Nations that usually deals with more prosaic maters like fishing rights. The court has no enforcement powers and, in fact, has not had a case of worldwide significance since

1971, when it ruled that South Africa had no right to rule Namibia; South Africa has yet to comply with the decision. Nonetheless, the court offered the U.S. another international forum for airing its case against Iran, and Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti made the most of it.

When he rose to voice the American appeal to the 15 judges, across a long polished table in the Great Hall of Justice, a lofty room with imposing stained-glass windows and huge cut-glass chandeliers, all 250 seats were taken-except for the ten reserved for Iran, which boycotted the hearing. Civiletti argued that Iran was violating four international agreements-all signed by Iran-in holding the hostages. He urged the judges to take "the quickest possible action to end a barbarous captivity.' Said he: "This imprisonment is illegal and inhuman. I ask you to save [the hostages'] lives and set those human beings free." Moving swiftly, the court delivered its verdict at week's end, calling for the immediate release of the hostages.

For Carter and American allies in Europe, the next step may be new economic pressure on Iran. Specific measures have not yet been determined, but they could include a partial embargo on trade, a clampdown on financial transactions or a freeze on credit guarantees, all of which would further snarl the

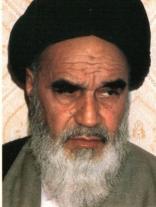
Iranian economy.

The Administration has even considered asking the U.N. Security Council to impose some form of economic sanctions on Iran. But U.S. allies seem reluctant to go that far, and a resolution calling for sanctions might well be vetoed by the Soviet Union. Moscow has demanded the hostages' release but at the same time expressed sympathy for Iran's insistence that the extiled Shah be

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance sounded out U.S. allies on possible economic moves against Iran during two days of hopsoctching around Western Europe. He around Western Europe. He Rome, Bonn and finally at the NATO meeting in Brussels. The allied governments previously had denounced Tehran for holding the hostages, but most of them are heavily but most of them are heavily learn and seemed unwilling to the state of the seemed which is the seemed to the

support any action that might cause Tehran to shut off their oil. Observed Harvard International Affairs Professor Stanley Hoffmann, who is on sabbatical in Paris: "There is on the part of Europeans a tendency to play spectator to world affairs as if they were at a stadium looking at other teams playing soccer and it did not concern them at all."

That Europeans have qualms about further action against Iran was made



dependent on Iranian petro- Khomeini's regime was puzzling over a solution to the hostage crisis

very clear to Vance. Britain fears that additional comomic retailation might cause its embassy in Tehran to be attacked next. The British government has considered many options on the crisis, said a high official, but "you wind up rejecting most of them because they could danager the hostages or lead to the takendanger the hostages or lead to the takendanger that the properties of the said officials warned that if the crisis turned into an economic war that involved others.

er Middle East oil producers, the U.S. might lose its present worldwide support.

On the other hand, the Europeans would rather have the U.S. put further economic pressure on Iran than take military action over the hostages. Thus, reported a senior official on Vance's plane: 'There is virtually universal support for [new economic pressure] if there is no satisfactory response [from Iran] in the very near future." He added: "One thing that came through loud and clear is that there is really wholehearted support for us. We are operating against the background of very strong sympathy for the U.S. Everyone realizes that it is a desperate situation, and it may call for desperate solutions Still, after arriving back in Washington, Vance said: "No decisions have yet been taken

There is considerable skepticism, however, even in the U.S. Government, that economic retaliation of any kind will provide enough pressure on Iran to force the hostages' release. Confides a Government economist:

"There may be a lot of wishful thinking by the Administration on this. Businessmen are very resourceful. Wherever there is a buck to be made, there is always going to be a sizable group of clever people who will get around an obstacle, even an outright embargo." U.N. sanctions against trade with Rhodesis aince 1966 and 1971 hours also to South Africa. The country with the c

Iran is beginning to find some ways around the economic measures taken against it by the U.S. The biggest difficulty has been surmounting the international banking tangle caused by Carter's order last month freezing more than \$8 billion in Iranian assets held by U.S. banks. Because of it, no sizable bank anywhere in the world is willing to extend credit to Iran. Most banks are also unwilling to handle Iran's international transactions, with the important exception of the Swiss and Japanese. They have made it possible for Iran to keep making oil sales, which amount to about \$1 billion a week.

his income has helped Iran partly
offset a de facto trade embargo imposed by U.S. longshoremen, who
have refused to load cargoes on
ships headed for Iran. U.S. exports to Iran
i 1978 totaled about \$3.7 billion a year
and included 25% of Iran's food imports
and most of the replacement parts for its
weapons and capital machinery. Adminsiration officials maintain that the freeze



Chairs for the no-show Iranian delegation to the International Court at The Hague
"I ask you to save [the captives'] lives and set those human beings free."

has furthermore deprived Iran of basic imports such as cooking oils, tires and even valves for Tehran's water supply system. Insisted one Administration spokesman: "The way we see it, the Iranians should start to get cold and hungry this time next

month. Quite the contrary, say skeptical U.S. Government economists and Western experts in Tehran. Iran has found more than enough alternative sources of food; for example, the Australian government supports the U.S. on the hostages but has continued its exports of meat and wheat to Iran, which this year will total \$140 million. Similarly, Iran is importing eggs from Turkey, poultry from Rumania and rice from Thailand. Tehran is making up for the cutoff of U.S. medicines by buying some 600 pharmaceutical items from Japan. ranging from aspirin to antibiotics. It is importing U.S.-manufactured oil-drilling equipment from Rumania and could obtain spare automobile parts from a General Motors Corp. assembly Sharletmadari's followers were mounting a challenge to the government plant in any third country.

True, the shops in Tehran may no longer be able to stock imported items like detergents, disposable diapers and toothpaste, and there are occasional shortages of bread, eggs, meat and other items. But otherwise, there is scarcely any sign in the city of the U.S. economic squeeze.

Even if the Carter Administration could find ways of making sanctions against Iran stick, they would have little effect over the short run. Concludes Harald Malmgren, a respected international economist and consultant in Washington: "The U.S. near term leverage is simply less than it appears. No matter what the U.S. does economically, Iran can make this thing drag on for many more months

The Administration is particularly peeved about the help that the Japanese have been giving Iran. In Paris, Vance provided an earful of complaints to Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, who was in the city for a meeting of the International Energy Agency. A U.S. official charged that Tokyo has allowed Japanese banks to "go overboard" in helping Iran circumvent the financial problems caused by the assets freeze. In addition, he said, some Japanese trading companies have rushed "with unseemly haste" to buy 21 million bbl. of Iranian oil that had been destined for the U.S. before Carter halted oil imports from Iran last month. The Japanese firms paid exorbitant sums for the oil, up to \$45 per bbl., about twice the average OPEC price. Complained another Administration official: "They



never quibbled about price, and when I Iran said it would no longer take dollars in payment for its oil, the Japanese were all too willing to give them West German marks."

In their own defense, officials in Tokyo insisted that Japan, like the U.S., was a victim of Iranian blackmail. Unless the oil was bought, they claimed, Tehran threatened to suspend negotiations on Japan's 1980 allotment of Iranian oil, which this year amounted to 11% of Japanese consumption. Moreover, the officials said, buying the oil helped make up for the cut in oil shipments by U.S. firms to Japan, from 1.4 million bbl. a day in 1978 to about 1 million bbl. because of reduced production by OPEC members and the shippers' decision to fill domestic American orders first. Still. some skeptical U.S. officials noted that Japan's storage tanks are brimming with a 100-day supply of oil-Tokyo's insurance policy against an unforeseen crisis in the Middle East. At week's end Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira told subordinates that he was "gravely concerned" about upsetting relations with the U.S., which imports \$26 billion worth of Japanese goods a year. He ordered the trading companies not to import more oil from Iran in the future than they did before the crisis.

While Vance was collecting promises of support in Europe, the Administration suffered a minor setback at home. In Washington, U.S. District Court Judge Joyce

Hens Green directed the Administration to stop its crackdown on Iranians with student visas who are illegally in the U.S. She ruled that the Government had subjected the Iranians to a "discriminatory, 30-day roundup that violates the fundamental principles of American fairness. Since Nov. 13, immigration officials had interviewed 50,437 Iranians, found that 6,042 were in the U.S. illegally and expelled 56 of them. Government lawyers



onstrators in Tabriz during a seesaw battle for the TV and radio station The uprising exacerbated unrest among other dissident minorities

#### "Through Blood and Fire"

If the Khomeini regime falls, it is quite possible that the Irnanian left will come to power because of the virtual disintegration of all political forces in the moderate center. Of the three major leftist parties, the Fedayan and Tudeh believe in Marxism and the Mujabedin in Islamic socialism, a variant that provides for a belief in God. Only the Communist Tudeh Party appears to be closely associated with the Soviet Union. All three parties are hostile to the West.

The Fedayan and Mujahedin are the more dynamic groups with a degree of support among the masses and in the armed services. The most persistent and ferocious of the Shah's opponents, they were brutally suppressed and suffered heavy loses. But they continued to provice bloody clashes with SAVAR and played a major role in the battle for Tehran, which led to the Shah's downfall. Says a Mujahedin leader. "We have waded through blood and fire to our present status."

The Mujahedin is the more moderate of the two parties. It practices the same religion as Khomeini, but it differs in wanting to establish a classless society, or "pure Shi'sm." The party boycotted the referendum on the theocratic constitution, and it refused to surrender the arenant it had built up during its long struggle against the Shah. Perscued thy Khomeini forces, the Mujahedin nevertheless felt they are spirtually akin. Says a party leader. "The struggle is be-

tween two kinds of Islam, two kinds of Shi'ism, not them and us."

The Fedayan, on the other hand, are a hard-line secular group with no ties of any kind to Khomeini. They were the first political group to stage marches against the government after the fall of the Shah. They sent thousands of guerrillas to fight against Khomeini's forces in Kurdistan, thereby demonstrating a capacity to put an army into the field. But they did not take part in the recent removal to the control of the army moment simply be caused it is opposed to the government. For us, what matters is the destruction of class privilege, the exercise of national sovereignty by genuine, grass-roots popular councils:

Though some of their leaders were trained by Palestinians, the Fedayan consider themselves to be devout Iranian nationalists. They scorn the Soviet Union for backsliding from Marxist-Leninist principles and for giving Iranians advice

that primarily serves Moscow

Unlike the Fedayan and Mujahedin, the Communist Tudeh Party operates openly in Iran despite its firm ties to the Soviet Union. It has cheerfully supported the establishment of a rigid Islamic state in Iran. Says Tudeh Leader Noureddin Kianuri: 'Our party's objectives are identical with those of Khomeini: the eradication of all forms of imperialism, particularly from America."

Because of the party's compliance, it is allowed to do business in a fourstory building in downtown Tehran. Its emphasis on social justice and its anti-Western stance have a certain appeal for Innains unhappy with the strongly clerical tone of the Khomeini regime. Still, Tudeh support is limited, especially outside Tehran, because of the party's image as a Soviet puppet. A saying goes. "When it rains in Moscow, Tudeh members in Iran put up their umbrellas."



Young Iranians being trained in Tehran in the techniques of guerrilla warfare

won a temporary stay of the ruling while it is appealed.

Meanwhile, the Shah's sudden departure from Lackland Air Force Base near San Antonio mised hopes that the parture from Lackland Lackland Lackland Earlier in the week, that seemed a remote possibility. The Shah's health had taken a turn for the worse. Aides reported to Washington that he had been fever. Air Carte's request, Drs. Benjamin Kean and Hibbard Williams, who had treated the Shah in New York City, flew to Lackland to examine him. They flew to Lackland to examine him. They end to the control of the control of the contention o

no medical problem that would prevent his traveling to Panama.

Even before the Shah's unexpected move, there seemed to be some evidence that Tehran might be modifying its insistence on not freeing the captives unless the U.S. turned him over. Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh backed away from his announcement of a few days earlier that trials of the hostages were imminent. Instead, he said, Iran would convene an international "grand jury" to expose alleged U.S. involvement in the corrupt rule of the Shah. A day later, Khomeini made Ghotbzadeh's announcement official. In a broadcast from Qum, the Ayatullah declared that the grand jury would consist of reputable Iranian and international lawyers and would "look into the crimes of the Shah" and the "aggressor policies" of the U.S. in Iran. Precisely what Khomeini has in mind was left unexplained. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has warned that if the tribunal turns out to be "a hostile propaganda spectacular directed at the United States, [it would] not be a helpful step."

onetheless, the announcement was regarded by Western diplomats in Iran as a sign that the Khomeini government might be looking for a way to compromise on the hostages. The Shah's exit from the U.S. could, of course, increase the chances for such a compromise. Reported TIME Middle East Bureau Chief Bruce van Voorst: "For weeks, the Revolutionary Council has been debating its policy on the hostages at secret meetings around a large rectangular table in a squash-court-size chamber in the Senate building in Tehran. The room's walls are bare, except for a large photograph of Ayatullah Khomeini. He never appears at council meetings, but he nonetheless dominates the group, and whatever steps the council approves are subject to his veto. Thus, say people familiar with the government, the fact that the council decided to summon an international grand jury indicates a major change on Khomeini's part. There is now no doubt among Westerners in Iran that Iran is trying to convert the crisis from an attempt to get back the Shah to an indictment of the Shah and the U.S.

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You've heard it called a "catastrophe"... a "disaster"... and "the week we almost lost Pennsylvania."

Opponents of nuclear power say that Three Mile Island proves that nuclear power plant construction should be halted. They've launched a campaign using TMI as a rallying point to convince Americans to go without nuclear energy.

Nothing is to be gained by distorting the truth: TMI was a problem, and a serious one at that. There were some anxious moments for us all.

But beyond the sensational headlines, there are some important facts which every American deserves to know—and should consider before allowing opponents of nuclear energy to deprive us of still one more source of energy.

#### The Safety Systems Worked.

Every nuclear power plant is designed with a series of redundant safety systems so that even if one system fails, there are others to prevent any harm to the public or the environment. The ultimate safety system is a concrete containment dome several feet thick—strong enough to withstand major earthquakes or even the crash of a commercial jet.

When malfunctions occurred at Three Mile Island, the containment dome did exactly what it was supposed to do: it prevented the release of any harmful amount of radiation into the atmosphere.

#### Public Health Was Maintained.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, as well as the American College of Radiology, have concluded that there is no evidence of adverse health effects from the low level of radiation released at TMI. In fact, the radiation dosage distributed over the area of Three Mile Island was far less than that which one person receives flying across the United States in a jet aircraft just once.

Lessons have been learned from TMI—and are being used to improve nuclear power's unsurpassed safety record.

For example, even before the President's Commission on TMI issued its report, we moved to improve reactor safety by creating the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations to assure more sophisticated training for the men and women who operate nuclear power plants.

Among the other steps we've taken is the formation of the Nuclear Safety Analysis Center, which has investigated the technical lessons of TMI in order to suggest improved safety measures in all reactor designs and operating procedures.

One thing is certain: what happened at Three Mile Island does *not* justify a halt to nuclear power development, especially at a time when America needs all the power we can get. The system worked. And we've moved to make it work even better.

#### Nuclear Power. Because America Needs Energy.

Bloom and all at The Christian Breakers Chambring Anisa Collans Notes Valley Columns



Brandy from The Christian Brothers of California.



An Azerbaijani, his face partly covered, on guard last week in Tabriz

#### **Another Ayatullah Is Angry**

"People will start to kill each other," the rival warns

It is said of the Azerbaijanis, the rugged mountain people who flourish in the northwestern tip of Iran, that they are like a camel—hard to rouse and get up onto their feet, but once up, hard to stop, So it is that their opposition to the Ayatullah Khomeini began as a protest, unred into a demonstration, then a recratic regime that Khomeini has just imposed on the nation.

Azerbaijan may seem a remote corner of the world, but this was once the land of the all-powerful Medes, the birthplace of Zoroaster, and from its capital of Tabriz the Mongol Khans ruled an empire that stretched from Egypt to Cathay. Though a disastrous series of earthquakes leveled every trace of Tabriz's great palaces, the region's ethnic Turks remain a driving force in Iran. Not only do they represent more than a third of the population (5 million in Azerbaijan, 8 million more in the rest of the country), but they are the nation's middle class. They dominate the bazaars of Tehran. They dominate the army, providing about twothirds of its officers. They provide many of the nation's intellectuals, writers and teachers. That is why the revolt of Azerbaijan is not just a provincial squabble but a potential threat to the survival of Khomeini's regime.

The only force restraining that revolt seems to be its leader, the mild and benevolent Ayatullah Kazem Sharietmadari, 81, once the mentor of Khomeini and widely regarded as his spiritual equal, if not superior. Sharietmadari abbors violence and avoids confrontations, and he uttered only a soft-spoken complaint two weeks ago against the constitution that

grants all power to Khomeini, but that was enough to inspire a threatening Khomeini mob to surround his house and kill one of his guards. So the battle began, and within a short time Khomeini's officials had been driven from Tabriz. Khomeini has been uncertain how to fight back. At first, he tried words. In a rhetorical broadside, he castigated the rebels as "mere heathens, foreign-led agents whose dossiers are in our hands." He tried to rally the Azerbaijanis to his anti-American crusade. Said he: "Now that we are at war with the great Satan, any gesture or utterance aimed at weakening the government is apostasy."

When that failed to quell the uprising. Khomeini tried force. The government sent a planeload of revolutionary tried to the property of the property of the Tabriz Their firing goal was to coust the rebels from the local radio and TV station, where a large portrait of Sharietmadari flapped from the antenna. Backed by the guards chased the rebels out of the bugasilow-style building. The Sharietmadari supporters then tried to seize the station again, but the guards drove them off the property of the property of the property of the wounding more than 60.

Son afterward, a three-member commission from Tehran, headed by Economic and Finance Minister Abol Hassan Bani-sadr, arrived in Tabriz to negotiate a truce with Sharietmadari's supporters. But the emissaries were immediately discredited by Bani-sadr, who amounced mailingly than benefit and amounced mailingly than benefit and with Sharietmadari's political organization, the Muslim People's Republic Party.

Bani-sadr did, however, manage io have talks with scores of prominent Azerbaijanis. In one session with 30 multi-alist, he was presented with an eight-government appointments in the region be vetted by Sharietmadari and that secular curbs be placed on the near distancial powers given Khomeini under Iran's new constitution. A mullah then one and recounted acts of brutality common and reconstruction and the control and the contr

Undaunted, Bani-sadr organized a cooper ment rally at a soccer standium. Carrying Khomeini posters, some 4,000 people—hardly a crowd by Iranian standards—gathered in the middle of the field. Suddenly, they were charged



Ayatullah Sharietmadari, 81, gets his blood pressure checked in his home at Qum As they listened to the tales of brutality, all the mullahs wept.

#### by some 2,000 Azerbaijanis waving Sharietmadari posters and chanting "Down with Bani-sadr!" Gradually, a phalanx of Khomeini supporters drove the Sharietmadari forces out of the stadium

In the holy city of Qum, which is the home of most Shi'ite leaders, Sharietmadari met repeatedly with Khomeini and grew uncharacteristically angry. The normally meek ayatullah warned that unless the Tehran government granted more self-rule to the Azerbaijanis, "disturbances will continue, tensions will increase, people will start to kill each other, and civil war will take place." He gave Khomeini an uncommonly aggressive lecture about insisting that the West was responsible for the uprising. Said Sharietmadari: "Everything that happens in this country should not be blamed on 'international Zionism and imperialism.' The legitimate demands of the people of Azerbaijan should not be

dismissed."

The tensions in Azerbaijan can only further stir Iran's other jostling ethnic minorities-the Kurds in adjoining Kurdistan, the Arabs near the Persian Gulf, the Baluchis and the Turkomans to the east. Last week there even came a brief incursion by the Iraqis across their disputed frontier. The Kurds are most likely to cause trouble next. These flinty, well-armed peasants, isolated in their mountain hideaways, have in the past fought more fiercely for independence than Iran's other dissident minorities, and a cease-fire agreement that they signed last month with the Khomeini government just expired.

During the month, the Kurds held autonomy talks with Tehran, demanding, among other things, an enlarged Kurdish province, a freely elected Kurdish assembly, and recognition of Kurdish as their region's official language. The talks have not gone well, and though the ceasefire has been unofficially extended, it is the most fragile of truces. "With the first snowfall, we'll attack," growled one key

Kurd rebel. Conceivably, the neighboring Azerbaijanis could join forces with the Kurds in their common maneuvers for autonomy, but the Kurds think it unlikely. "There are many differences between the two movements," says Abdul Rahman Qhassemlou, head of the Socialist Kurdish Democratic Party. "Ours is a national political movement, while the movement in Azerbaijan is religious. They are also very conservative: Azerbaijanis are more cautious than us Kurds." But speaking from his headquarters in Mahabad, where Kurdish tribesmen in baggy trousers and gaily colored waistbands patrolled the streets with automatic weapons and rockets. Ohassemlou was not turning away any possible allies in his fight against Tehran. Said he: "We sent some scouts into Tabriz to see what was going on.

#### The Presidency/Hugh Sidey

#### **Gulliver Is Up and Around**

without power there is no policy. American survival and good works have been and are rooted in that principle, which is occasionally ignored but never escaped. The debate in Washington now centers on power-principally military power, but also the power that is real, contrived or imagined in the presidential process

Jimmy Carter, who only a few months ago was acting the Gulliver bound by the Lilliputians from Congress, has in the past few weeks impressed the world with a few nods, a spoken O.K. or two and some marginal notes scribbled on his option papers. Suddenly the pitiful giant is up and around.

Or is he? Those 23 warships off the Persian Gulf, cradling more firepower than all our vessels of World War II, seem to have sunk out of sight. The American hostages are still being held in Iran. The allies continue to run around in circles instead of bolstering our position. Outrages like the ambush killing of four Americans by Turkish leftists in Istanbul last week are threatening to become commonplace. Molasses in December.

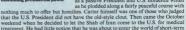
Useful thoughts come from the nation's top kibitzer on Washington's K Street, Henry Kissinger: 1) the American President still has more discretionary

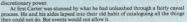
power in the short run than any other man in the world, and 2) maintaining political authority through which the power is brought to bear is far more difficult over the extended course

Convulsive postwar events like those in Greece, Turkey, Berlin, Lebanon and the Suez that confronted Presidents Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower led to swift responses that added up to a sense of American resolve. John Kennedy had some of that in his first year. Viet Nam was different, and the old strategy of trying to get in and out quickly failed.

Richard Nixon's opening to China and his détente with the Soviets were, in their way, creative and peaceful substitutes for crisis. Power balances changed and much of the world paused

in other mischief to watch and wait. For many reasons Jimmy Carter was viewed as a passive President and U.S. influence wilted





There began in the White House what one Carter confidant calls "a circular process." From early morning until pillow-talk time, the President accumulated information and ideas that demanded yes or no. He repeated the routine each day. The number of suggestions and ideas increased. Suddenly, admits a Carter aide, they found the President had more things he could do-more power-than he had believed. The process fed on itself. Confidence and enthusiasm grew. Iranian oil imports were ended, assets were frozen, allies badgered, the U.N. pressured, a fleet moved. Two weeks ago, the plan to get observers in to see the hostages evolved and step by step the pressure of opinion and appeal was orchestrated. The White House kept trying and finally found another haven for the Shah. There will be new twists and turns in this sad drama, but at the moment there is a sense that the White House has discovered it is leading a great power instead of a religious revival. The nation feels it too.

But if this course is extended much more, then the second part of the Kissinger theorem of power will come into play. How Carter responds to the long haul will determine American effectiveness around the globe for years. Last week when the President announced his new military plans he did not seem to be overjoyed at the prospect of buying more arms. But there was a somber exhilaration in his manner suggesting that he had at last found the place where some of the presidential power is stored.



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#### **Getting Tougher**

End of a Viet Nam hangover

ran was weighing on the mind of the President last week when he announced that he would ask Congress for an increase in defense spending of close to 5% a year. adjusted for inflation. Speaking to the U.S. Business Council in the White House East Room. Carter left no doubt that keeping up with the Soviets was the main motive for revising his thinking, but he cited the crisis in Iran as a "vivid reminder of the need for a strong and united America . which need not bluff or posture in the quiet exercise of its strength.

The decision to boost defense spending was one of the most dramatic changes in the presidency of Jimmy Carter, who once vowed to reduce the Pentagon's budget. Said Carter: "Regardless of other disagreements, we are united in the belief that we must have a strong defense." By increasing military spending, he simultaneously improved chances for the passage

OF SALT II

Carter also said that the U.S. has learned from the "mistake of military intervention in the internal affairs of another country when our own vital interests were not involved " But then in the most significant sentence of his speech, he added. "We must understand that not every instance of the firm application of power is a potential Viet Nam." He thus signaled, clearly enough, that the era of the Viet Nam complex in American foreign policy had come to an end.

Calling for \$157.5 billion in defense spending authority in fiscal 1981, the President announced the creation of a new force that could respond quickly to emergencies anywhere in the world. The Rapid Deployment Force, or RDF, will have no units specifically assigned to it: but the commander, a lieutenant general, will be able to draw on all the services, including the Marines and the Army's paratroopers, to form units tailored to meet any emergency. They might be as small as a battalion, or as large as several divisions. To transport the force, the U.S. will deploy intercontinental jumbo jets capable of landing on short runways almost anywhere in the world. By 1983 the Navy will have in service the first two of a fleet of 15 new ships especially designed to carry tanks, howitzers and other heavy equipment. Loaded and ready to go, they will be positioned at key points around the world, waiting for Marines to be flown in.

Briefing Senators on the new strategy, Defense Secretary Harold Brown emsized the growing need for the U.S. to be able, should it choose, to bring military power to bear rapidly overseas. "In some cases," said Brown, "that might be to turn the tide of battle. In other cases -we would hope in most cases-that would be to deter the outbreak of fighting in the first place."

#### **Executive Swag**

Perks from a "paymaster"

Awash in cash, some executives of an oil company have been spending it in unusual ways: extravagant gifts, liquor, gambling money, home appliances and other perks for themselves and their friends. So federal investigators have been told by a former middle manager of Amoco, a marketing subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana).

Ken D. Anderson, 49, who in 1977 left as Amoco's \$44,500 manager of field training in the Atlanta office, says that he was "paymaster" for a group of executives who regularly dipped into an often replenished \$400,000 "training fund" that was nominally under his control. The huge pot was never audited by Amoco or Standard of Indiana accountants, or revealed to the company's outside auditors. Anderson claims to have dispensed about \$1 million from 1972 to 1977 for as many as 50 of the company's southeastern regional executives.

He has successfully undergone two liedetector tests and ten days of twelve-hour interrogations by Government agents, and his story remains unshaken. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Justice Department and the IRS are pursuing investigations. An Amoco spokesman acknowledges that the SEC has subpoenaed four high-ranking current and former executives along with corporate records from the Atlanta office

Bolstering his charges with copies of company documents that he accumulated during the last 51/2 of his 23 years with Amoco, Anderson claims that some of the money went for: ▶ Routine purchases of large amounts of liquor for executives who would drop by

es, were handing out similar goodies. Says he: "This has been going on for so long that it became a way of life." Amoco declines to comment "because of the investigation by the SEC," but a spokesman calls

his office and give him written lists of what

they wanted by the case lot. Anderson

contends that he often had to bring in la-

borers to deliver the whisky to the homes

of executives or to put a case or two in

the trunks of their cars in the company

▶ The purchase of many gift certificates

worth up to \$400 each at clothing stores

and meat markets. Anderson says that he

handed them out like poker chips. He

filled numerous delivery orders for the families and friends of company officials.

▶ Scores of payments for clothing rang-

ing from \$200 to \$800 for executives' sec-

retaries. Sometimes he would give the

checks to the bosses and sometimes di-

▶ Hundreds of gold-plated watches, pens

and lighters kept in a storeroom. Exec-

utives would stroll by and help themselves

the bills for expensive junkets taken by

managers, their wives and women friends.

He claims to have provided cash for gambling trips to Las Vegas, including \$2,500

that was supposed to be handed to a very

high executive through an intermediary.

His "training fund," says he, paid for a

lavish party for the daughter of one com-

pany official and covered the one-month-

only charge account at a top Atlanta de-

partment store for the fiancée of another.

He contends that Amoco rigged contests

at its dealer service stations, and relatives

of company executives won costly prizes.

four other U.S. regions, Anderson alleg-

His counterparts in the company's

including new Ford Mustangs.

Anderson also asserts that he covered

parking lot

rectly to the women.

to handfuls.

Anderson "a disgruntled former employee." Responds Anderson: "I'm not disgruntled. I'm just goddam mad."



Ex-Manager Ken Anderson Charges of secret slush funds.



Now, funds for a rapid strike force.

TIME DECEMBER 24, 1979





#### The Right of Every Citizen

One press conference in a slightly troubled campaign

The lounge at the Town Tennis Club on Manhatan's East Side was carefully arranged for the press conference. A long table held a portable public address system. The candidate's campaign brochures were stacked nearly. It was just one of thousands of such meetings between reporters and presidential candidates this year and next. But this one last week was different. The only reporter present was TIME. National Political Correspondent John Stacks. His regular control of the present the present the property of the present the present

The empty chairs do not faze Larry Pressler, 37, the smiling Senator from Humboldt, S. Dak. He launches into his pitch as if the room were overflowing. He is running for the Republican presidential nomination, he says, because the other candidates have not been offering specific solutions to the nation's problems. One of his own solutions is the increased use of alcohol as a sasoline supplements.

Pressler has brought along an invenron mand Alexander Hamilton and his homemade "gaschol" still, an odd assemfunds. Hamilton in the home and the timest Hamilton too kin to the patriot is a pleasant man with wire-immed glastfingernalis of a chronic tinkerer. As Presses, mutton-chop whiskers, and the fingernalis of a chronic tinkerer. As Pressmented corn mash line his contraption, plugs in an electric cord, and begins adjusting valves. A timy stream of alochol squirts into a plastic backer. The older of including the plant of the plant of the dissolution seem of of ementia.

Pressler, of course, has absolutely no chance of becoming the next President of the U.S. Yeth eat least dresses for the part. He is wearing a nicely cut black pinstripe suit and a black tie with small white polka dots. "It's a very big thing to run



GOP Presidential Candidate Pressler
Not a laughing matter—to him.

for the presidency," says Pressler. "It's a very big country, with all the different states. You need a whole staff just to figure out the rules in the different primaries." Pressler has a campaign staff of one.

"We need to elect a President in the prime of life who has broad national and international experience," says the candidate. "I have had eight years of experrence in agriculture, in keeping profitand-loss records on livestock." He is also well educated: he is a Rhodes scholar and holds a master's degree in public administration and a law degree from Harvard.

Every two years Pressler has been running for public office and winning. Now he is going for the big brass ring of American politics. Says fellow South Dakotan George McGovern: "People will think there is something in the water out there that makes us all want to run for President all the time."

when Presider was beginning his cambridiates, a reporter asked South Dakota Republican Chairman Dan Parish what he thought Said Parish\* "I can sum it up in three words—ha, ha, ha." But the junior Senator from South Dado does not think his candidacy is a joke. "When Ir and Footness in 1974, I started with one volunteer. But I ran an idealistic campaign and stayed with the isme, someone will run an idealistic presidential campaign based on the issues."

The quixotic quest of Larry Pressler has not yet gripped the nation. He has nat has not yet gripped the nation. He has not yet gripped the nation. He has a factor of the control of the c

Some of his colleagues in the Senate are laughing at Pressler and his walting ambition. True, the Senate is a breeding ground for presidential candidates, and ambitious men are not unknown in its halls. Many look around at their colleagues and decide, in the words of one incumbent: "If he's good enough to run for President, then, by God, so am I." But Larry Pressler has not even had time to take a good look around. He has yet to finish his freshman year.

As the press conference continued, Pressler rattled on about why he should be elected. Outside the large windows of the tennis club, players looked in curiously from time to time to see what the lack of fuss was all about. Finally it was over. Larry Pressler set off to conquer other worlds, and Alexander Hamilton pulled the plug on his gasohol still.



Celebrating on victory night

#### **All Hers at Last**

Dianne Feinstein is elected San Francisco's mayor

or a year the job had been hers on lann. When San Francisco Mayor George Mynne San Francisco Mayor George Mynne San Sancisco Mayor Dantel White during a political dispute, Dianne Feinstein was appointed mayor by the board of supervisors, which she served as president. Last week Feinstein, de, became manyor on her own and established herself as the city's leading political power as well as its first woman chief defeated Quentin Kopp, her conservative and abraisve challenge; 54% to 46%.

A supervisor for eight years and a former head of the city's finance committee, Kopp campaigned aggressively as the man who could solve San Francisco's recent fiscal problems. Feinstein argued tht she had united a diverse city after Moscone's death. But in the end, old-fashioned political organizing and the wooing of minorities turned out to be more important than issues. Feinstein's liberal record won her the support of blacks. She also got the strong backing of the gay community by promising to appoint homosexuals to city boards and commissions in proportion to their share of the population (estimated at about 15%). The tactic succeeded: fully 70% of the gay vote appears to have gone to Feinstein, making the election the first in a major American city to be swung by homosexuals.

The campaign left her exhausted. At a victory party, she clutched a ginger ale and complained: "The got a stomache." She faces some daunting problems: a character of the complete stomaches and the complete stomaches and balance the budget, as required by law. But her four-year term will begin with a honeymoun —literally. In January, she will marry Investment Banker Rethard Blum, will marry for the past year.



# NOW. THE PROVEN WINNER. Of the two lowest tar brands;

tests prove Now is more satisfying.

Now and Carlton are the two lowest tar brands you can smoke. The big difference between them is satisfaction. Tests among smokers proved Now is more satisfying than Carlton. Smoother and better tasting. So if you want a cigarette at the very lowest levels of tar, get the one that's more satisfying. Get Now.

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\*CARLTON FILTER SOFT PACK: 1mg, "tar NOW FILTER, MENTHOL: 2 mg, "tar", 2 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.

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#### **Going It Alone**

Connally refuses federal funds

John Connally may not be able to lift his standings in the polls, but there is one thing he can raise: money. He has already gleaned approximately \$8 million, far more than any G.O.P. rival and about \$2.2 million more than Ronald Reagan, the Republican front runner. Last week Connally took the unprecedented step for a major candidate of announcing that he would not accept federal matching funds, which are designed to ease and equalize

the costs of campaigning in the primaries. Connally will be giving up some \$3 million in grants, but fig-



\$15.8 million on their own, Connally will have no limits on the amounts he can solicit. More important, subsidized candidates will be allowed to spend only a certain amount in each state,

e.g., \$264,000 in New Hampshire, \$1,351,000 in Florida. Connally needs to score big in the early primaries. He plans to pour money into Florida and other Southern states where he has regional appeal, and to buy as much TV time as possible in the hot primary season from January through March.

#### **Going One Up**

Treen wins in Louisiana

s a Republican trying to become the As a Republican trying to Cooking and Governor of Louisiana, David Treen, 51, faced an electorate that was 95% Democratic. What was more, no Republican had been elected to the office since Reconstruction. But last week the fourterm Congressman defeated liberal Democrat Louis Lambert, 690,691 to 681,134.

Treen won by emphasizing his staunchly conservative stands in a state where the Democrats often vote like Republicans. Surprisingly, he got the backing of all the major Dem-

pro-union populist

The victor hopes to



help swing the state to the Republicans in the coming presidential election



The renovated house on Mercer Street boarded up after the crime. Inset: the victim

#### You Can't Go Home Again

The woman they called E.J. is murdered in Trenton

When Emma Jane Stockton was a lit-tle girl, she looked forward eagerly to spending Christmas holidays with her grandparents in Trenton, N.J. They lived in a mansion called Ivy Tower that was on a charming street in New Jersey's bustling capital. She remembered the gra-cious way of life, and although E.J., as her friends called her, lived with her parents in nearby Yardley, Pa., she always considered Trenton her home.

Then the city, already infected with urban blight, began to deteriorate. Industries disappeared, buildings were abandoned, people moved out. The Stockton mansion was torn down, and replaced by a gas station. E.J. herself moved on to college, to New York, to Europe.

In the mid-1960s, Trenton began to stir again. Mayor Arthur Holland decided to try to restore the now dilapidated Mercer Street as the "Georgetown of Trenton." Hearing about the revival, E.J. began visiting the area again and three years ago bought a three-story row house at 126 Mercer Street for \$4,500. "Always, always, I wanted to get back to Trenton, she told friends. "It's the best of all worlds. The neighbors are concerned about each other. Living on Mercer Street is perfect for me." She spent \$70,000 to restore the 200-year-old house.

Money had never been a problem; her wealthy family was one of New Jersey's most distinguished, and an ancestor, Richard Stockton, had signed the Declaration of Independence. Free to do what she pleased, the heavy-set, attractive blond worked as executive secretary of the Greater Trenton Symphony Orchestra, served as vice president of the Friends of the New Jersey State Museum, and sat on the board of the Salvation Army. Her restoration work almost completed, E.J., 37, finally moved into her Mercer Street home last September. She told friends: "I want to see Trenton regain its dignity." At first, the house seemed ideal, a perfect setting for E.J.'s Queen Anne furniture. At night, the street was softly illuminated by gaslight. Then E.J.'s luck began to change. First someone ripped the radio out of her sports car. Then, in mid-November, a far more serious episode occurred: a bearded man in his 20s broke into the house and raped her. Her reaction was bizarre. "If I had to be raped," she told a friend, "I'm glad that he was the man who did it. He didn't abuse me. He didn't threaten me. He

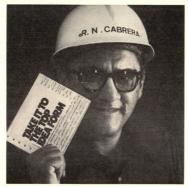
E.J. had no thought of moving away, although her car was looted a second time and rocks later were thrown at her house. She remained curiously unshaken, never bothering to turn on her expensive burglar alarm system, and merely replacing a broken window with a plastic sheet

ooking forward to spending another Christmas in the city she loved, E.J. made door wreaths for some of the houses in her neighborhood and helped put up the decorations for the city's premier holiday party, the Candlelight Ball.

On the night of the dance, her date, Albert Barrett, came by to pick her up. When she did not answer her door. Barrett stopped a passing police car, and one of the officers entered the house with

He found E.J. tied to her antique fourposter bed. Her larynx was crushed, and she had died of asphyxiation, but her body bore the brutal signs of slow torture. Her face was badly bruised, her buttocks burned. Two wooden stakes had been driven into her shoulders. Her body was punctured with at least 40 stab wounds, some inflicted with a screwdriver, others with a crochet needle and a corkscrew.

# Raymond Cabrera. Idea man. Inflation fighter.



Raymond Cabrera. who works at Los Angeles Plant, was awarded a new car for his better idea: reorganization of a product storage area to provide more customer service.

Raymond's better ideaone of 9,000 submitted in Bethlehem's 1978 "Take It To The Top" program - is helping us work smarter at our steel plant in Los Angeles, Calif. Understandably, when all of us are able to work smarter, using methods and machinery that work harder, we produce more and earn more real income. And that's what fighting inflation is all about.

Better ideas save money Over the next three years, we expect to save more than \$15 million solely from suggestions generated by our 1978 "Take It To The Top" campaign. And we expect equally as good results from our 1980 program.

People in government can work smarter, too When you get right down

to it, deficit spending by government is the chief cause of inflation. We need to take better ideas to the top in government, too. We need to keep government aware that unfettered spending must be brought under control-and that one way to check inflation is to make our tax dollars more productive.

> Let's all take our better ideas to the top Cutting inflation down to

size is everybody's business. One way you can help is to take your own better idea for fighting inflation to someone who can do something about it.

That someone may be President Carter...your boss... your governor...your represent-atives in Congress...?????

Your idea, like Raymond Cabrera's, can make a difference. But only if you share it.

Bethlehem

Working Smarter

# Sally Struthers' Christmas Wish.



#### Dr. Verent J. Mills CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, Inc., Box 26511, Richmond, Va. 23261 NTIMD4

I wish to sponsor a 

boy girl. Choose any child who needs help.

Please send my information package today.

☐ I want to learn more about the child assigned to me. If I accept the child.

∏Il send my first sponsorship payment of \$15 within 10 days. Or ∏I return the

send my first sponsorsing payment of sale within 18 and 18 series of the fig.

I prefer to send my first payment now, and I enclose my first monthly payment of \$15.

L cannot sponsor a child now but would like to contribute \$.

Christian Children's Fund, Inc.

Dr. Frank Campo, the medical examiner who conducted the autopsy, estimated that she had been tormented for about three hours before dying.

The police immediately suspected that the November rapist had returned, but the autopsy revealed that E.J. had not been sexually assaulted. Detectives believe that she may have known her murderer and let the killer into the house willingly. Police are also following another lead: some of E.J.'s friends have told police that she was bisexual. Says Acting County Prosecutor James Mulvihill: "We may have a homosexual murder on our hands, possibly committed by a jealous

A crowd of 400 gathered at Trinity Cathedral last week for E.J.'s funeral service. There was a feeling of stifled rage in the congregation, and her friends spoke movingly of her vivacious spirit. Mean-while a loaded moving van, sent by a brother, pulled away from the boarded-up house at No. 126 Mercer Street. A few of E.J's neighbors took the Christmas wreath off the front door. They carried it to nearby Assumpink Creek and dropped it in. The only sound was a whisper as it floated away.

#### **Americana**

#### Last Straw Poll

Admittedly, it was unscientific, but still twas startling. A radio-talk-show host in Washington, D.C., asked his listeners who should be the next President. The score: 13 for Carter, six for Reagan; five for Kennedy; others with two or three votes each. The winner? Richard Nixon with 31.

#### ... And a Fish in a Fir Tree

Christmas shopping got you down? Too much tinsel and ticky-tacky? The Chicago area's Brookfield Zoo has the answer: give your loved ones a Siberian tiger, or perhaps a rhinoceros. Under the scheme, the zoo has put up all 2,000 of its animals for "adoption," although they stay in the park. You can make someone a "Brookfield parent," or become one yourself, by donating money to help the hard-pressed zoo keep going. Prices vary. Parental rights, of a sort, to the Siberian tiger go for \$1,800 a year; the rhino costs \$2,000. Says Joyce Gardella, a Brookfield official: "Right away we were out of hairynosed wombats." Price per wombat: \$25.

The biggest fund-raising effort at Brookfield has been for Olga, a 19-year-old, one-ton Atlantic walrus, who likes to squirt water at visitors. Because she is so expensive to keep, Brookfield is letting anyone share Olga for a donation of one ough to feed Olga 55 lbs. of herring and mackerel a day throughout 1980. It also covers the expense of Olga's Christmas tree: a fir decorated with fish.



#### All in a Good Night's Work

The people of Beatty, Nev., a mining town of 300, believe in lending a helping hand. More than 200 residents showed up that the second by the Veterans that the second by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Women's Auxiliary. They held a raffe, and auctioned off such homey items as stuffed pillows and Lazy Susans. All in all, the citizens raised \$5,000 for Fran York, whose Star



Ranch was gutted by a blaze back in November. Although Fran needs about \$100,000 to get her business going again, \$5,000 was a good night's work.

Fran was overwhelmed by the response. Declared she: "The people of Beatty are just the nicest people I've ever met in my life." Until the Star Ranch is rebuilt, the Madam of Beatty is conducting business as usual in two house trailers.

#### Stirring Up Trouble

"We do it all for you," sings McDonald's cheery jingle every day on television and radio. But lately the company has discovered that it is doing more than it chooses for some people it would rather eignore: coke users. And not the ones who drink out of bottles. Those little plastic coffee stirrers that McDonald's gives out with its cups of coffee—the ones with the tiny spoons on the ends—are being ford the silver spoons affected by the beautiful people.

Although McDonald's claims it is not embarrassed by the discovery, the burger giant (30 billion sold to date) admits it is redesigning the coffee stirrers so they can be used only by sippers, not snorters.

#### Unsafe at Any Speed

For 29 years, Irving and Annette Herman drove around Bridgeport, Conn., in cars whose license plates bore the first two letters of each of their names: IRAN.

Came the energy crunch of 1974, and passing drivers began to gesture impolitely. The Hermans persisted. But needless to say, things got worse recently. One night the Hermans found a note on their windshield: "The only reason I don't set fire to your car is because I'm not sure you're Iranian. Go home if you are."

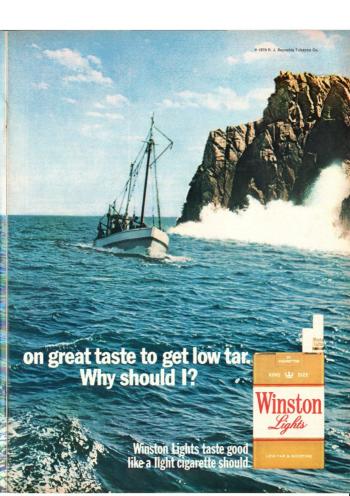
That did it. Irving hustled down to the motor vehicle office and got new plates with a nice safe number.



26



# No compromise Winston Lights didn't compromise Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.



NATO

## **A Damned Near-Run Thing**

#### The allies vote to strengthen Europe's strike force with new missiles

few miles south of the Brussels headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization lies the field of Waterloo. The famous hattle that took place there in 1815 was, as the victorious Duke of Wellington said afterward, "a damned nice thing-the nearest run thing you ever saw in your life." So indeed was last week's meeting of the North Atlantic Alliance, at which members made one of the most crucial decisions in the organization's 31-year history: to modernize its Western European nuclear strike force with a new generation of intermediate-range missiles aimed directly at the Soviet Union. With that, the major NATO powers, led by the U.S., claimed a victory, but they had to admit it had been too close for comfort. Three of the smaller members-The Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark-expressed a variety of objections to the new weapons. Nonetheless, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance spoke bravely of "consen-

sus," and declared that NATO had given Washington a "solid foundation" for proceeding with the development of the medium-

range missiles. The basic decision was to develop and deploy 572 U.S.-made Pershing II and cruise missiles in at least three and possibly five countries of Western Europe. The scheme is designed as a counterforce to the Soviet Union's 50 Backfire bombers and as many as 150 medium-range SS-20 missiles facing Western Europe. The NATO missiles, to be built over the next three years at a cost of \$5 billion to the U.S., will be based

Western Europe but

manned by American ser-

vicemen, thereby tying the U.S. inextricably to Western Europe's defense, but also raising the risks to Europe of a Soviet counterblow. In a second, more conciliatory action, the ANTO powers also voted to ask the Soviet Union to enter into arms negotiations to reduce the numbers of medium-range missiles on both sides.

The Soviet Union was swift to react angrily against NATO's missile decision. Calling it the product of "crude pressure" by the U.S. against its allier, SrxS declared that the plan was "dangerous to the cause of peace and to international detente." NATO planners paid little attention, conviced as they are that the present strategic balance in Europe favors the Warsen Pact to a greater extent than ever missiles will significantly strengthen the aliance and will, at the least, give it an important new bargaining chip in any future arms negotiations with the Soviets.

ture arms negotiations with the Soviets.

Specifically, the plan reinforces

NATO's defenses with 108 new Pershing II missiles and 464 ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCMs) starting in 1983. Both are extremely accurate. The Pershing II, to be placed in West Germany alone, is a mobile missile with a range of about 1.000 miles (vs. 450 miles for the Pershing 1A, which the new weapons will replace). The GLCM (or "glickum," in Pentagon jargon), to be deployed in Britain, West Germany and Italy, and later, perhaps, in Belgium and The Netherlands, is a dry-land version of the U.S. Navy's Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missile. It is designed to be a subsonic weapon with a range of about 1,500 miles and a lot of maneuverability: it will be able to fly at treetop level and follow a serpentine course, and can be recalled at any time before it reaches its target.

In a broader sense, the new missiles are designed to fill a political as well as a strategic gap in the Western deterrent by warning Moscow that it could not escape unscathed from nuclear

threats aimed at dominating Western Europe. In 1977, both Britain and West Germany called Washington's attention to the fact that the alliance, if it should suddenly become the target of a Soviet attack in Europe, could easily find itself in a nuclear dilemma: its response might be either too modest (perhaps with the use of battlefield nuclear artillery) or too devastating (an intercontinental ballistic missile strike at the Soviet Union from the U.S.). Furthermore, the Europeans are also fearful that in such an emergency, the U.S. might not respond at all.

What was needed, they felt, was a nuclear capability





To offset new weapons in the Soviet arsenal, NATO will develop two extremely accurate medium-range weapons, the ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM) and the Pershing II missile for deployment in 1983.

TIME Chart by Nigel Holmer

L



Secretary of Defense Brown in Brussels

that would permit NATO to react directly to a Soviet strike without having to resort to what strategists flippantly call the ultimate "big bang.

Last fall the Soviet Union launched a ferocious propaganda campaign against the NATO missile proposals. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev declared that the Soviet Union would not "watch indifferently the efforts of the NATO militarists. but would be ready to "take the necessary extra steps to strengthen our security." In a loudly proclaimed peace gesture-a carrot to accompany the stick -the Soviets last month announced the withdrawal of some obsolescent tank divisions from East Germany.

The Soviet campaign only tended to strengthen the resolve of the British, West German and Italian governments. But it also contributed to the uncertainty of some of the smaller members of NATO, notably The Netherlands and Belgium. The opposition socialist parties in The Netherlands managed to collect enough support to put the Dutch Parliament on record as opposing the missile plan. Caught in a domestic political dilemma. Premier Andreas van Agt dashed off to Washington, Rome, London and Bonn in search of a compromise.

Similarly, in Belgium, the NATO proposal was opposed by powerful members of the Socialist Party, a component of the fragile government coalition. In a parliamentary meeting, Foreign Minister Henri Simonet arrogantly declared that some of his party colleagues "would be better employed drawing comic strips than dealing with foreign affairs." In Denmark and Norway, some leftists also had strong reservations about the missile plan. For a while it looked as if NATO might degenerate into what the West Germans had always feared it could become if left alone to shoulder the nuclear responsibility: a



Pershing II missile blasts off for test run

For Europe, a new voice in nuclear strategy. two-tier organization of small powers and a "directorate" of larger ones.

At last week's meeting. Vance and U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown argued that NATO must act immediately on the missile decision. They also pointed out that the Iran crisis had reawakened the U.S. to the dangers to its own security. and they emphasized that for the solidarity of the alliance, the European members should be visibly responsive to the Iran problem. NATO members did indeed give Vance a statement of support on Iran. though it was not the strong endorsement of U.S. policy he had sought.

uring the six-hour session, the West Germans were openly impatient with the Dutch and the Belgians on the missile question. Said Bonn's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher: "We Germans realize you have political difficulties. But two out of three of the new rockets will be based on our territory." He called on the organization to make "a clear-cut decision for the sake of the alliance."

In the end, the NATO members avoided a serious open split, but obvious differences remained. The final communiqué declared that NATO would press forward with the deployment of the missiles in "selected countries." NATO Sec-



retary-General Joseph Luns confirmed that the countries were Britain, West Germany and Italy; he added that "Belgium and The Netherlands may accept the missiles later." Both recalcitrant countries said that they might well accept the missiles on their territory if there were no progress in disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union; Belgium said it would reconsider in six months. The Netherlands in two years

The communiqué called on the Soviet Union to enter into negotiations on the reduction of medium-range weapons as soon as possible. It also made a limited unilateral offer: to withdraw "as soon as feasible" 1.000 of the 7.000 U.S. warheads presently positioned in Europe, most of them in obsolete weapons such as land mines and bombs. The action was intended as a response to the ongoing withdrawal of outmoded Soviet tanks from East Germany, or, as a NATO diplomat acknowledged less than respectfully, "our garbage for their garbage." The Soviets have been giving conflicting signals as to whether they would be prepared to hold arms talks at the present time. It is clear, however, that in the negotiations that will surely be held eventually, last week's vote will reinforce NATO's arguments as well as its arsenal

It also seems certain that those arms talks will be markedly different from the SALT I and II negotiations of the past. In those decade-long proceedings, Europe was always excluded, and Europeans felt that their own security was being settled over their heads and perhaps even bargained away. This time the U.S. will still do the bargaining, but will share the decision making with its European allies for the first time. For the U.S. as well as for Western Europe, this change will introduce a whole new era of strategic and political cooperation.

CANADA

#### Casual Joe Takes a Fall

A no-confidence upset brings down Clark's Tory government

When Speaker James Jerome ordered the "vote on division" at 9:50 p.m., even leaderless. Just four weeks ago, in the packed public gallery in Canada's House of Commons stirred with excitement. The balloting took only eleven minutes. When it was over, the Progressive Conservative government of Prime Minister Joe Clark, just 61/2 months in office, had been stunningly upset. By a vote of 139 to 133, the Tories went down to defeat on a no-confidence motion supported by the combined opposition of Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberals (114 seats) and the New Democratic Party of Ed Broadbent (27 seats). When the shouting from the triumphant opposition benches had subsided, Clark rose from the government bench to make the despondent announcement.

fact, Trudeau had resigned as party leader and had not been replaced. It was possible that he might be forced back into the leadership by a draft for the sake of the election; if not, Canadians asked themselves, who would become Prime Minister if the Liberals won? In the swirl of uncertainties, many voters could not resist a swelling mood of a plague-on-both-yourhouses. Growled the Ottawa Journal: "Stupidity, intellectual dishonesty and a lust for power conspired to force an election which the people of Canada assuredly do not want.

Clark's dramatic downfall took place over a classic bread-and-butter issue: the charged that the tax increases would impose the equivalent of a 14% income tax increase on Canadians, who are already smarting from 9.4% inflation and an unemployment rate of about 8%. The noconfidence motion that was formally read out in Parliament "unreservedly" condemned the Clark government for "its outright betrayal of election promises" to cut taxes and interest rates and restimulate the Canadian economy. Despite this broadside, the Conserva-

tives hoped that the Social Credit Party, which had saved them on five previous noconfidence votes, would support them again. No longer. The Créditistes, as they are known by their predominantly French Canadian supporters, had been alienated by a budget that proposed a 15¢ hike in the price of diesel fuel for farmers, the backbone of their constituency

For Joe Clark, the defeat was a crushing rebuff to his attempt both to reverse Canada's pattern of heavy government spending under the Liberals and to chart a new national energy course. Elected on May 22 this year, he had, at 39, been the youngest Canadian Prime Minister ever to take office as well as the first Tory to head the government since John Diefenbaker in 1963. When they came to power, Clark's Conservatives actually were six seats short of a full majority. But he made light of the difficulties. Said Clark: "We will govern as if we had a majority." He also expressed the hope-forlorn, as it turned out-that the three-party opposition would give the Conservatives "a fair chance" to present their program.

e soon alienated their possible sympathy, however, with some unexpected moves. He showed a determination to sell off Canada's national petroleum corporation, Petro-Canada, to private interests at a time when homeowners were showing anxiety at the prospect of severe heating-oil shortages. He has been criticized for his professed desire not to become involved in next spring's Quebec referendum on possible secession from Canada. Last month voter antagonism to this too casual style surfaced in two byelection defeats for the Conservatives, and by late last month their popularity in opinion polls had dropped to 28%, compared with 47% for the Liberals.

The Liberals are in an equally awkward position, following Trudeau's resignation. They will have to decide whether to campaign with a lame-duck interim candidate, if Trudeau is willing, or hastily elect a new leader. Plainly, the Tories hope that voter irritation with these circumstances will rebound to their favor. In Washington, officials who have dubbed U.S. relations with Clark as "very, very good," showed no dismay over last week's upset, or any real disappointment with Canada's basic stability. "We see no reason to believe that our relations will change," one specialist said. "We are not witnessing an Italian situation."





Opposition Leader Pierre Trudeau and defeated Prime Minister Joe Clark A confused political crisis and an electoral struggle no one wanted

"The government has lost a vote on a matter which we have no alternative but to regard as a question of confidence," he said. "I want to advise the House that I will be seeing his excellency, the Governor General, tomorrow morning

Within ten hours Clark had kept his word. Parliament had been dissolved, and a new national election was called for Feb. 18. Canada was faced with the swiftest demise of any government in nearly a century, and the country faced an electoral struggle for which no one was really prepared. On one side: the youthful, untested Clark Conservatives, who have suffered a nosedive in popularity in little more than half a year in office. On the other side: the experienced Trudeau Liberal Party, unaccustomed to opposition after more than a budget. At stake was an austerity program that had been outlined two days before by Finance Minister John Crosbie. The program's goal was to raise an extra \$3.5 billion in Canadian tax revenue in order to move toward full energy independence for Canada by 1990. Unfortunately, it was not as simple as it seemed. Crosbie's budget called for whopping tax increases on gasoline, heating oil and alcohol, and a 5% surcharge on corporate taxes. The gasoline tax alone would be increased from 7e to 25e. Explained Crosbie: "It is shortterm pain for long-term gain. That is the way we see it.

The Liberals, the New Democrats and the tiny five-member Social Credit Party. which declined to vote, thought otherwise. Liberal Finance Critic Herbert Gray

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#### World

HUMAN RIGHTS

#### **Price of Dissent**

A sad boom in repression

The London-based organization Amnesty International Base carned a reputation as the world's public conscience on matters of political repression. Last wide-rangine 27th expects again, with a wide-rangine 27th expects and the conputation of the control of the contourney of the control of the contourney of the control of the contourney of political opternation of "disappearing" political operments of "disappearing" political operments of use of the contourney of t

The report, which covered a twelvemonth period ending on April 30, claimed that there had been some felicitous improvements, like the fall last April of Uganda's murderous Idi Amin, but it said that they were eclipsed by serious deteriorations elsewhere. An example: the increasing execution of criminals in Pakistam (800 this year) and South Africa

The report suggests that there may be something of a regional pattern of abuses. In Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, for example, dissidents protesting abuses of human and religious rights continue to be given long prison sentences or incarceration in psychiatric institutions. In Latin America, most notably in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, there are recurrent charges of deaths in prison from torture, and crude political assassinations. In Argentina alone, Amnesty International documented the names of 2,500 among an estimated 15,000 political disappearances during a three-year period. Allegations of torture and ill-treatment in prison were reported in Egypt. Iraq, Israel, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia in the Middle East. The report also mentions the more than 100 executions known to have taken place in Iran. at the command of Ayatullah Khomeini's revolutionary tribunals.

Surprisingly, there is little detail about what is surely the worst case of mass pollitical murder in decades, the holocaust by the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. But A.I. does lambaste the Vietnamese authorities for holding scores of thousands of prisoners in "re-education" camps. Hanois asys it holds only 50.000, but A.I. says that this fixure is far too low.

Only nine countries in the world hand record. Austria, Iceland, Luxembourg. Norway, Fiji, Bahamas, Bermuda, Canada and Costa Rica. The U.S. was not listed among them. Though not charged expressly with political repression, it is nonetheless criticized for the resumption in some states of the death penalty, which Amnesty International seeks to abolish ever-where.



Group of Vietnamese deserters in leg irons at Thai military prison

#### Colonization

Occupying a ravaged land

when twelve Victnamese divisions swept into Cambodia last December, Hanoi billed the blitzkrieg invasion as a "liberation." Having overthrown the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and installed their own pupper government, headed by Heng Samrin, the Victnamese might then have been expected to withdraw, if only to defend their own northern border against the contract of the property of

Last week firsthand testimony about Viet Nam's determination to extend its authority over every corner of Cambodia emerged from three of the 120 Vietnamese army deserters who have turned up among the thousands of civilian refugees still streaming across the border into neighboring Thailand. Interviewed by TIME Hong Kong Bureau Chief Marsh Clark at a Thai military prison near the border town of Aranyaprathet, the deserters provided details about the continued warfare between Hanoi's army and the remnants of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge forces, and about what is fast becoming the complete "Vietnamization" of Cambodia.

Like most Vietnamese deserters, the soldiers were draftees from South Viet Nam. After receiving roudimentary basic training, Privates Tran. 25. Mai. 21. and training, Privates Tran. 25. Mai. 21. and training troops. Though Tran and Mai were sent to Cambodia to reinforce the occupying troops. Though Tran and Mai were sent to Cambodia in different units, their transport was identical US—made C-123. At the military acid by Soviet airmen. At the military acid provides the provident proposed to the provident provide

tenance men servicing Soviet planes and U.S. aircraft captured by the Vietnamese after the fall of Saigon in 1975.

The soldiers saw widespread hungstroopses of those who had died from starvation were a common sight along the roads, and children sometimes came to beg food from the Vietnamese soldiers, who occasionally threw them scraps. All three deserters were adamant in testifying they had seen no food from international roads of the start of the start

The deserters' firsthand accounts comfirmed reports by American intelligence. The White House protested that Hanol has been diverting international relief supplies intended for Cambodia's hungy that the supplies intended for Cambodia's hungy for the company of the company of the comference of the company of the company of the reference of the company of the company of the theory of the company of the company of the theory of the company of the company of the last week with cranes to be used for unlast week with cranes to be used for unlary of the company of the company of the supplies the company of the comp





## **Struggling Back to Life**

#### Hanoi moves in with omnipresent troops, barbershops and free markets

ew Westerners have been allowed to visit Cambodia since the Vietnamese occupation. Last month, however, French Photojournalist Jean-Claude Labbé was permitted to make an unprecedented four-week tour of the country. Traveling by motorcycle and by car, without escort except for a 20-mile stretch near the Thai border. Labbé first rode from Saigon to Phnom-Penh, where he shot pictures of the devastated Cambodian capital beginning to stir to life again amid the rubble of war. He then drove along Cambodia's main arteries, Highways 5 and 6, visiting twelve provinces in a journey that totaled 1,000 miles.

Everywhere, the Vietnamese and the pro-Hanoi Cambodian regime manifested a confident hold on the Cambodian land and people. According to some estimates, the 100,000 crack troops that invaded Cambodia have since been reinforced by more than another 100,000 men. In addition, the Vietnamese have trained a vast Cambodia militia. Vietnamese soldiers and Cambodian militiamen are on the move by such strangely disparate modes of transport as elephants, Soviet tanks and American-made personnel carriers, helicopters and planes captured by Hanoi after the U.S. withdrawal

· After nearly a year of fighting the remnants of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge forces. Hanoi's troops appear to have driven the guerrillas out of their last remaining towns and into sanctuaries, the jungles and mountains. Says Labbé: "As far as I could make out, there isn't a single population center in all of Cambodia, big or small, that is under Pol Pot control or that has a Khmer Rouge flag flying overhead."

The Victnamese have reversed Pol Pot's most radical policies, allowing some Cambodians to return to the villages and cities from which they were banished as a result of the Khmer Rouge's forced









Vietnamese soldiers off duty; village free market. Below: Poster hailing "solidarity" between Viet Nam and Cambodia

resettlement of farmlands. Hanoi has also allowed a number of activities that were strictly forbidden under Pol Pot, "such as falling in love, taking a little time off from work, and dancing," says Labbé. "There are even some private barbershops and ladies' hairdressing salons in Phnom-Penh." Electricity was operating in every major city Labbé visited. "It seemed strange to be spending my nights in air-conditioned rooms in guesthouses," he said. "Refrigerators seemed to be working everywhere. Sometimes I even found a bottle of iced Vietnamese or Thai beer. But there was running water only in Phnom-Penh." Labbé observed a flourishing capitalist-style free market in food and in goods smuggled from Thailand. Cambodians who buried gold and jewelry during the Pol Pot regime have now disinterred their valuables in order to pay for the rice, clothing and

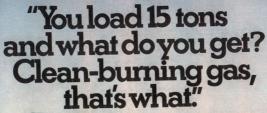
household goods sold in the markets. Because Labbé did not visit the wartorn regions of Cambodia, he saw no actual starvation during his tour, though he says that people are eating "very badly." The Cambodians working for the new regime are being paid in rice and corn. Still, Cambodian refugees in Thailand report that there are hundreds of thousands of people gathered on the outskirts of every Cambodian city because the Vietnamese have forbidden them to return home for fear of encouraging unrest. These families are threatened with starvation, as are the 600,000 refugees along the Thai border, and the 250,000 Cambodians who worked for former regimes and now fear to register with the authorities. As a result they have no papers, no jobs, no ration cards and no food. Cambodia's torment never seems to end.



Vietnamese with captured Khmer Rouge guerrillas; Cambodian militia being trained by Vietnamese









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SOUTH KOREA

#### The Army Rears Up

The arrest of a top general reveals a fresh power struggle

M otorists heading home from work in Seoul one evening last week were abruptly confronted by a battery of agitated army troops wildly swinging their guns and bringing cars to a halt. A few moments later a convoy of army vehicles wormed through the snarled traffic and wheeled into the fashionable Hannam-Dong residential district. Suddenly, from a nearby compound housing military and government officials, came the loud staccato of automatic gunfire. After dark, tanks and armored cars were seen taking up positions in the capital, and around 3 a.m. came the finale: the reverberating sounds of another gun battle near the Defense Ministry itself

Next morning Seoul's residents, still jittery over the assassination of President Park Chung Hee last October, learned that the sudden military maneuvering was not only an unexpected new twist to the Park case, but the opening of an ominous power struggle among top generals that could further jeopardize the country's uncertain political future. A terse announcement over government radio stated that Army Chief of Staff General Chung Seung Hwa, 53-effectively the country's senior officer in his capacity as martial law commander-had been arrested "in connection with the plot" against Park. Ten other generals were also arrested; they were reported to include the Third Army commander and the Provost Marshal.

At first it seemed to be a case of delayed judicial prosecution. General Chung, a political moderate with an impectable military record, was long ruspectable military record, was long ruspectable military record, was long ruspectable and the seemen special properties of the seemen special propert



Deposed Martial Law Commander Chung

An unexpected new twist to the plot.

Last week, in closed sessions of his trial, Kim apparently implicated Chung before the military tribunal.

That gave Chung's opponents their chance. Kim's testimony provided an all too convenient opportunity for a calibrated power grab by a younger generation of hard-line generals. Chung's arrest was personally carried out by Major General Chun Du Hwan, 48, head of the army security command, who is responsible for the assassination inquiry. Now his role suggested he was emerging as the coun-

try's possible new military strongman. Had the gradual political development mapped out by President Choi Kyu Hah gone too far to suit the young generals? Probably. One ranking government official in Seoul noted last week that the young generals had been "furious about the way democratization had been moving ahead." TiME learned last week that General Chun had first secretly consulted a handful of young fellow generals in sympathy with his aim. He discreetly assembled portions of at least two divisions for the arrest. Some units even seem to have left front-line positions on the demilitarized zone to come 30 miles to the fringess of Seoul. The action was designed to counter possible stiff resistance from units loyal to General Chung.

At the housing compound, it turned out, Chung units offered only moderate resistance, which Chun's forces easily contained. Then Chun and his units moved on to the Defense Ministry. After that second clash with units loyal to the other detained generals, Chun successfully emerged with Defense Minister Ro Jae Hyun's own signature on the dismissal and arrest papers for General Chung.

S eoul's 600,000-man armed forces were promptly placed on full alert, and tanks took up positions at major government buildings. The Carter Administration expressed alarm over the developments. "It's a power play, the three stars against the four stars," said a high official, U.S. Ambassador William Gleysteen Jr. was ordered to convey a tough message to the Korean brass: Keep your hands off politics or risk a grave rupture in U.S. relations. For the time being, at least, that warning held. President Choi, for his part, sought to show that his political timetable was unchanged. Late Friday, a full day ahead of schedule, he announced the lineup of his new Cabinet. While it bore a strong military stamp, with generals named to the Defense and Home ministries, officials in Washington were nonetheless heartened that the Cabinet remained basically civilian.

State Department specialists caution that it is too early to judge what kind of relationship will be struck between military and civilian forces. "The ominous factor is the sudden politicization of the army," explains a worried diplomat. "We had seen an orderly movement to a democratic system, but the use of military strength to change the personalities in charge could be traumatic."

th Korean armored personnel carriers roll through the streets of Sood following Chung's arrest

#### World

ZIMBABWE RHODESIA

#### **Return of the Union Jack**

A British lord rules a wayward colony-for a while

Pritish imperial rule was temporarily brought back to Africa last week by a tall, well-fleshed Englishman named Christopher Soames. A police band played God Save the Queen as the 59-yearold diplomat, a son-in-law of Winston Churchill, stepped briskly from his Royal Air Force VC10 onto the tarmac of Salisbury Airport. Lord Soames thus became the first British Governor of Rhodesia since the colony's rebellious white

to legal independence. A full cease-fire agreement, however, continued to elude the negotiators. The gamble was to send Soames into Salisbury without it.

For at week's end, the British faced an embarrassing dilemma when the conference formally ended without any final settlement. At the last plenary session, Patriotic Front Co-Leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo flatly refused to sign a British-drafted plan that would require wards to conclude a truce. One hopeful sign: both Nkomo and Mugabe said they would stay on in London. The eleventh-hour snag at Lancaster

House obviously left Soames in an awkward position during his first days in Salisbury. Though theoretically endowed with dictatorial powers, the new Governor planned to "play it gently," as a senior aide put it, until the cease-fire dilemma resolved itself one way or the other. A former ambassador to France, Soames has a reputation for a keen political sensitivity, an ability to get things done and a certain measure of arrogance. Predicts a friend: "He will frighten the life out of whites or blacks who dare disobey

his orders.' One immediate result of Rhodesia's renewed legality was the lifting of the economic sanctions imposed by Britain after Rhodesia declared independence. The Carter Administration decided to follow suit and end U.S. sanctions too before Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's official visit to Washington this week. Nonetheless, the return of British sovereignty caused little rejoicing in Rhodesia. Among the country's 212,000 whites, a somber mood of surrender and betraval combined with a strong distrust of British motives. Snapped a white Salisbury housewife: "The British are not here to return democracy to us. They are here to turn us over to whosoever will get us off their hands."

With the 3% white minority stripped of its former privileges, the real contest is expected to take place among the blacks. Bishop Muzorewa, once the most popular of the black leaders, has lost much of his credibility through his failure to improve the economy and end the war. He has enraged many fellow blacks by his dependence on Ian Smith's white followers and his open dealings with South Africa.

But there is little unity among his rivals, and the electoral campaign is likely to exacerbate their tribal and political differences. Nkomo and Mugabe, for example, have still not even decided whether to stand together in the election -if indeed they ever participate. Since as many as ten black factions will be vying for the votes, no single party is likely to be able to form a majority government. Thus the stage seemed set for a prolonged power struggle. Says maverick Black Nationalist Leader James Chikerema: "Soon after the election, there will be civil war, and the British do not want to be a part of it. Lord Soames will do his best to pre-

vent that gloomy scenario from unfolding. But in the end, he can do no more than set the electoral process in motion under the fairest possible conditions and hope for the best. Once Britain's shortlived raj is over, the people of an independent Zimbabwe will be in control of their own destiny. That in itself is no small accomplishment



Lord Soames inspecting police honor guard on arrival in Salisbury "He will frighten the life out of whites or blacks who dare to disobey his orders

14 years ago. Hours earlier, the Parliament of Zimbabwe Rhodesia had met for the last time to rescind former Prime Minister Ian Smith's 1965 Unilateral Declaration of

Independence and return the colony to British sovereignty under its former name of Southern Rhodesia. The Union Jack will not wave over Salisbury for long: after next spring's elections, the Queen's proconsul will hand over power to the new leaders of an independent Zimbabwe. Soames' historic arrival was actually

a bold gamble. It had been hoped that it would crown 14 weeks of painstaking negotiations among representatives of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's biracial Salisbury regime, the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance and the British government. Meeting at London's Lancaster House under the skillful chairmanship of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the negotiators had hammered out important agreements on a new majority-rule constitution and a transitional plan leading

minority illegally declared independence | their guerrilla forces to assemble at 15 dispersed camps. This arrangement, they argued, would make them easy targets for the Rhodesian army.

In a last attempt at bluff-calling, Carrington ruled out further concessions and proceeded to initial the final conference documents with Muzorewa's representatives. Carrington's action cleared the way for a "second-class solution": a bilateral settlement with Salisbury that would bar the guerrillas from the elections. In that event, warned an angry Front spokesman. "it will be a British war against us. If the conference breaks up, we go back to the bush to fight.

Foreign Office advisers nevertheless felt that the odds for a comprehensive agreement were still better than even as informal contacts continued. Nkomo remained anxious for a settlement, they believed, though Mugabe was holding fast to a hard line. The question was whether he would give in to the pressure of neighboring African states, whose leaders are reportedly urging their Patriotic Front

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#### Time Essay

#### **Living Happily Against the Odds**

"All you need to do to become ill in our modern world is to follow ordinary patterns of diet and life-style."

—Dr. Charles T. McGee

Inflation. Recession. Iran. Cuba. Unemployment. Taxes. Et cetera. Et cetera. Given the number, parity and persistence of their country's problems, Americans obviously need occasional relief from national worries so that they can at least try to enjoy their lives as individuals. Yet it has become harder and harder for people to find anything the harder and harder for people to find anything the conditions of the country of the conditions of the country of the country

Such is the impression created by America's all-purpose early alert system. Day after day the air bleats and print blinks with warnings and alarms. Cancer alerts have become almost as commonplace as weather reports. Strictures on how to avoid heart attacks pop up everywhere. Preventive campaigns stir up

a constant din of sermons against careless driving, against starting fires, against getting too fat. It is like the continual murmur of doom's own voice.

The symphony of warnings even has elaborate seasonal variations. Christmas, for instance, is the time to avoid giving little Johnny toys that can main or pajamas treated with carcinogenic flameproofing. But every season brings fresh cautions against some new menacing punk found in air, water, food, medicines. This year alerts were raised about stuffs used to trad dandruff, insonnia, alcoholism and high blood pressure.

Clearly, the U.S. is now buffeted by a public atmosphere that has grown chronically and pervasively cautionary. Apprehensive outcries wail forth from the pervasively cautionary. Apprehensive outcries wail forth from all journals, medical tracts, General pervasive and a comparation of the pervasive and a power of the pervasive and a pervasive and the pe

Admittedly, modern times are fraught with real hazards, and no sensible person would sniff at prudent precautions. Still, it is hard not to shudder at the sheer volume of disquieting cautions, at the constancy, variety and intensity of the fearful clamor. Indeed, one may reasonably wonder whether the very climate of alarm itself has not become a hazard to health and serenity.

Everybody's psyche now takes a drubbing day in and out from the constantains of danger. An American can scarcely make a move nowadays without being pushed into a state of alert. Warnings about nutrients left out of the diet are as grave as those about pollutants included. Scotch and beer lawe joined the list of potables that may control the list of potables that may control the unred up. Birth defects could be linked to caffeine from coffee or any source, it was reported just last month. Even peant butter, as an occasional bear-

er of aflatoxin, has been flagged as a menace. Driving? Fasten the seat belt-unless discouraged by warnings that most of them do not work. On the road, even rest-room signs often gratuitously warn against VD. Flying? Remember that some passengers get ozone poisoning in those high-altitude supersonic jets. Sleeping? Doing it too little or too much is associated with shortened life spans. Prettying up? It seems that some hair dyes, among other cosmetics, contain malignant agents. Need exercise? Take heed that middle-aged joggers are constantly falling dead on the side roads. Feeling sickly? Steer clear of surgery-mongering doctors. Taking a pill? Make sure it will not hook you. Worried about cancer? That very worry may cause cancer, some say. Anybody thinking of fleeing might peruse another recent book, this one by Dr. Robert A. Shakman. Its title: Where You Live May Be Hazardous to Your Health. Its implicit message: You can't escape.

Enough. A complete list of warnings would fill a shelf of books. Plainly the 20th century has turned into the Age of Admonition. It is also clear that the atmosphere is distributing more than a bit of anxiety. A modern

form of morbid gallows humor ("Life is hazardous to your health"; "Everything causes cancer") has now become the respectable coin of small talk.

Only a recluse could fail to know somebody who uses less ingenuity in living than in worrying and guarding against subtle hazards. Perhaps the surest sign that the admonitory mood is taking a toll is the fact that Americans have begun to write advice columnists about the problems that all the cautions cause. Warnings about cholesterol in eggs, nitrate in bacon, caffeine in coffee (and, a while back, risky chemicals in even the decaffeinated

variety) have sapped the fun out of eating breakfast for some people, it seems. Wrote one such: "I'd try bread and water, but I'm pretty sure that as soon as I begin to enjoy it, I'll find out it's bad for me."

Such hangdog pathos is enough to provoke wistful dreams of returning to the vanished day when a person was guided only by folk wisdom: an apple a day would keep the doctor away. But there is no going back. Today the apple must be checked for sprayed-on toxins. The alarm system is here to stay. It would be forbardy as well be for guiding those who wish guidance. What is needed is a strategy for getting through life passably happy despite all the ominous background chatter.

Though sophisticates have long sneered at him. Norman Vincent Peale, who said that "you do not need to be a victim of worry," was not entirely wrong. Thinkers more serious than Peale have construed a fearful attitude as ad anger in itself. Jesus of Nazareth advised against fretting even about tomorrow. Psychologist William James saw life itself as a process of risk urking and thought it was debilitating to take risks too much to heart. He urged people to will themselves to be confident of survival, to pretend confidence if necessary, allowing not even the "sweet" cautions of scientists to undermine them.

Cynics may shrug at doctrines of willful optimism. Still, Americans have a right to be optimistic. After all, they are living longer and longer. Perhaps each new alarm should be coupled with a dire warning that life is likely to go on despite all the daneers.

— Frank Trippett





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Sculptural #1, 1951: memory, physical sensation and manual labor

#### Art

#### **Dream Sculptures in Ink and Paper**

In New York, the graphic intensity of David Smith

When David Smith was killed in a car accident near Bennington, Vt., in 1965, America lost the best sculptor it had ever produced. In a quarter-century of work, Smith had taken the constructivist tradition of sculpture-images built up from rigid planes-from where Pablo Picasso and Julio Gonzalez had left it in the '30s, and given it an extraordinary richness and amplitude. Indeed, his work in three dimensions was so magisterial that it blotted out the rest of his output. For Smith was not only a sculptor, but a draftsman, and his drawings, thousands in number, were an integral part of his life and thought. How important they were in relation to his sculpture can be gauged from the first exhibition of Smith drawings ever held, a showing that opened this month at New York's Whitney Museum. Organized by Art Historian Paul Cummings, this exhilarating show consists of 139 works spanning the period from 1928 to 1963

As a draftsman, Smith was fecund. prolific to the point of garrulity, and very uneven. In front of many drawings in this show one is made to feel that, had they not been created by one of the leading modernist sculptors, they would not command much attention on their plain aesthetic merits. Most of the work from the late '30s and early '40s is pastiche of one sort or another: a heavy line, now dogmatic, now uncertain, grinding across the paper, paying its digestive homages to Picasso, Gonzalez, constructivism generally and, rather surprisingly, to the bonelike figures of Moore and Arp. One of the earlier drawings is a hole-in-the-head figure clearly derived from Moore, whose own interest in totems would presently be assimilated, to new effect, into Smith's work.

An artist of stronger social engagement than most of the abstract expressionists. Smith tried his hand at political propagands with a set of Media for Distonor implied on mother of drawings that tried, in effect, to do a Bruegel on flassism. These desolate landscapes, populated by knotty women copulating with cannon, are post-surrealist cliches—although they make the strength of the strength of

Smith's whole achievement as a sculptor was bound up with the constructivist tradition of cut-and-build assembly: planes welded to planes and, instead of closed mass, open intersection. In 1951 he described his work in a splendid phrase: "I would prefer my assemblages to be the savage idols of basic patterns. He was fascinated by metamorphosis, by the unfolding sequences of identity that Picasso could produce out of one given shape: bone into tooth into phallus into head into harp. This sense of the breeding of images was borne out at all levels of Smith's work. He drew, not to produce "well made" drawings, but to keep his pipes clear. The special value of his drawings was not in themselves, but in their evidence of process-how he thought and felt, how he arrived at the decisions about imagery, content and shape that found such triumphant expression in the cut and welded metal. He jotted, made notes, abandoned them and got the half-usable ideas out of his system before they could waste steel. And so the drawings exhibit the sometimes incoherent ground of imagery from which his sculptures were refined: looking at them is rather like see-

ing Walt Whitman's galley proofs. What are your influences, he was repeatedly asked, and some time in the '50s he wrote a rambling free-verse answer that ran, in part

> from the way booms sling from the ropes and pegs of tent tabernacles and side shows at county fairs in

Ohio from the bare footed memory of unit relationships on

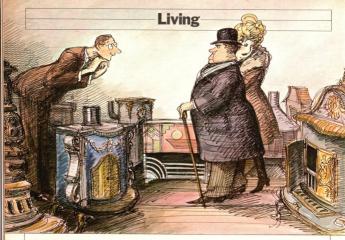
locomotives sidling thru Indiana, from hopping freights, from putting them together and

working on their parts in Schenectady From everything that happens

From everything that happens to circles and from the cultured forms of

woman and the free growth of mountain flowers

Such lines are not, of course, a description of any particular Smith sculpture. But they poignantly evoke the spirit of his work, an oeuvre rooted in the broadest recapitulation of memory, physical sensation and hard manual labor. In the same way, the drawings establish a parallel harmony to the sculpture. formal problem of cutting sheet metal: a drawing like Eng #6, 1952, could be transferred directly into steel. But more often they transpose and extend the kind of linework present in Smith's sculpture into the more ethereal and speculative realm of drawn calligraphy. Not many of his best drawings could be used as blueprints for sculpture, but one sees in the spatter and twist of their knotted, scrubby lines an unappeased curiosity about how a drawn motif might be transformed into welded plate. They are dream sculptures, unrealizable, standing on the boundary that divides drawing with ink on paper from drawing with steel in space. - Robert Hughes



COVER STORY

## **The Cooling of America**

'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house: Brrrrr!

ud splats against wheel wells. The transmission hows. Inda Ronstadt, a half-ton Chevy pickup with a ton of yellow birch cordwood aboard, has sunk to her trasty frame in a mushy patch of logging road. Inda has four-wheel drive and a lot of heart, but his is a Surgasso of mud, and the sund that is a surgasso of mud, and the surgassion of the sunday of the surgassion of th

What follows is wet, dirty and boring, and goes on for hours. The truck's
owner, an escaped city man who can
sound irritatingly smug about the rewards
of living in the country, is angry now at
the cordwood, the mud, poor mired Linda, and himself. He is spinning wheels,
wasting time. Great deeds remain undone,
great orthodontist bills are unpaid. A wash
with self-doubt, the heaves the birch
chunks out to lighten the truck, then
jacks, wedges, winches and ponders. At

last Linda groans free, and all that remains is to retrieve the half cord of jettisoned birch. There is never a thought of leaving the firewood behind: in darkest February, it will heat the woodsman's terroom New Hampshire house for a week.

As the cost of electricity disappears round the bend, as heating oil levitates to 90¢ per gal. from about 55¢ a year ago, grubbing for firewood in a muddy forest does not seem such a bad idea. A few years ago, a good many Americans could not have said for sure what was being burned to keep them warm. Heat bills were often less than phone bills. Now, they not only know what heats their homes, but millions, particularly those who must use oil, are painfully aware that their bills will nearly double this winter over last year. Solar heating of water and living space has crossed the minds of many. The business of wood stoves is booming. Coal stoves are being rediscovered. Stores selling insulation and weather stripping are doing well. Department

stores are advertising insulated "snuggle bags" or "people sacks"—sleeping bags to stay awake in. Sweaters and wool chemises are actualities. Long johns are a distinct possibility

Most outlandish and un-American of all-and disturbing to those who believe that growth in energy use is a necessary element in the improvement of society's well-being-conservation, however limited, is beginning to be a hopeful factor in the nation's energy calculations. To what degree the flammable situation in the Middle East, the world's largest oil-producing region, plays a part remains uncertain. Price is a key factor and it keeps going up. Administration officials are confident that heating-oil supplies are sufficient to tide the nation through the winter, despite the U.S. declaration of a boycott of Iranian crude in November.

The Iran shortfall actually will not register until January, and while it may cause a gasoline shortage early next year, Washington describes heating-oil reserves as being above 1978 levels and higher than the "projected normal stock range." The fact is that less heating oil has been ordered by customers so far this year than during the same period in 1978. A relatively warm November has helped, but the Department of Energy gives much of the credit for the shrinkage in demand to high prices that in turn have led to greater conservation efforts. Citizens are discovering that plugging holes to keep cold air out and hot air in actually works-and saves money. This may not add up to Jimmy Carter's "moral equivalent of war, but the President's description of the energy crisis no longer seems absurd. Heat itself has regained its elemental magic, and keeping warm has become a tribal obsession. The season of Great Cold approaches. Scrape flesh from an-

imal skins. Gather food. Drag tree limbs from the forest and pile them inside the mouth of the cave. Recite incantations. Make

Wood stove manufacturers and importers have not yet been subjected to a windfall-profits tax, but envious oil refiners may begin to lobby for just that any day. At the All Nighter Stove Works, in Glastonbury, Conn., President James Morande says that his three-year-old firm is producing at capacity, 480 woodburners a day, at prices that run from \$379 to \$689. against a demand that exceeds 1.300 a day. Business is up 122% over last year. Morande talks bemusedly of visiting a retail stove store in Portland, Ore., where ten salesmen, gracing 1,000 sq. ft. of floor space, "actually were handing consumers numbers, just like in a delicatessen, to wait in line for a stove." Some economists dismiss such sales as "lifestyle purchases, made to express social attitudes." Believers go right on cutting, scrounging and burning wood

The handsomest, and among the costliest (as high as \$1,200) stoves are the cast-iron, enam-

eled Lange and Morsø from Denmark and the Jøtul from Norway. One American manufacturer that assembles stoves of comparable quality is a down-home outfit called Vermont Castings, Inc. Two unfounded foundrymen started the firm four years ago in tiny Randolph, Vt. Duncan Syme, 42, was a sculptor with an M.F.A. degree from Yale, and Murray Howell, 34, was a bar owner and construction worker. Their meticulously crafted Defiant and Vigilant models, designed in elegant Federal period lines and selling for \$575 and \$470, are as prized by their owners as if they were antique automobiles. Business has doubled each year for Vermont Castings, blazing along splendidly now at a production rate of 50,000 stoves a year. Deliveries are backed up eight to ten weeks.

Buying a stove is one thing; figuring the economics of woodburring is quite another. The countrified city man who got Linda stuck in the mud has eight cords of wood, harvested from his own property, split and stacked under cover. He

erly, spht and stacked under cover, the will heat his house params for the will heat his house params for the war and truck fuel as well as stovepipe. Electric heating, which is built into his house, would cost far too much to think about, for oil, he would have to pay about \$1,100 for the winter (150 gal. of No. 2 oil are about equal in heating power to a cord of dry hardwood). So the amateur woodcare has about of the same than the word word to be a considered to the word of the word of the word words and so that the word words are the word words and so the word words and so the word words and so the word words and words and words and words and words are words and words and words and words and words and words and words are words and words and words and words and words are words and words and words are words and words and words are words and words and words and words are words and words and words are words and words and words are words and words and words and words are words and words are words and words are words and words and words are words and words and words are words are words and words are words are words and words are words and words are words are words and words are words and words are words and words are words are words are words and words are words are words and words are words are wo

d ap- | sweeping, ash hauling and stovepipe | burn in

reaming that are attendant on wood fires. Stove owners who must buy some, or all, of their wood, on the other hand, clearly are not saving much money. Merle Schotanus, president of the New Hampshire Timberland Owners Association, calculates that a cord of dry hardwood stores the heating power of \$135.90 worth of 90e oil. He lops an arbitrary \$25.90 from the cordwood figure to allow for the fuss and muss of wood, and arrives at a break-even point of \$110 a cord for woodburners. Dry firewood sells for \$80 to \$90 in rural New England, for \$90 in the Middle West, hovers between \$150 and \$200 near the big East Coast cities, and has climbed to \$225 in Manhattan. (Artificial logs made of sawdust and paraffin, and sold at most supermarkets, can be dangerous if used in woodburning stoves, and

are no great bargain at about \$1.40 for a three-hour log.) Still, even half a cord of firewood stacked in a garage is a comforting source of emergency heat for blizzards and supply interruptions. When a 32-mile stretch of Virginia's Skyline Drive was opened up to wood collectors by the National Park Service last October, hundreds flocked in every weekend. In Nevada, U.S. Forest Service wood collection permits that once were free now cost \$3.50; in California, they go for as much as \$20. As one sturdy New Jersey wood scrounger put it, "Every log burned is a lump of caviar extracted from the mouth of an Arab."

Not enough caviar to hurt, however: even in Vermont, which is expected to burn more than 400,000 cords this win-

ter (up from 300,000 last year), the heating oil saved amounts to only 60 million gal., about a third of the state's annual consumption in recent years. In the meantime, new problems are cropping up. Wood thefts are on the rise: one well-equipped thief got away with a haul of 35 cords from a lumberyard in northern New Hampshire. And there are more and more warnings of pollution from wood smoke. Wood has little sulfur, compared to coal, and burning it adds nothing to the atmosphere's carbon dioxide sum. But particulates from inefficient burners can pollute in congested areas. With that in mind, Vail, Colo., a densely settled ski resort, has limited the number of wood fireplaces or wood stoves to one per dwelling.

urlington, Vt., uses wood chips to fire boliers in its municipally owned power or plant. But doubts are rising about such large-scale woodburning. Huge chippers that swallow entire trees are used for harvesting; since they leave no small limbs to rot and replenish the forest, the practice can amount to mining the thin topsoil. "In 50 years," says one observer,

"New England could look like Lebanon. President Nick Muller of Colby-Sawyer College in New London, N.H., has another sort of woodburning in mind. He wants to build a \$1.75 million central heating plant fueled by sawdust from nearby sawmills. Sawdust is cheap, burns cleanly and has much heating power. Muller, a historian, is thankful that he studied engineering for a time since he has had to transform himself into a heating and weatherizing expert who can now discuss R-values\* as succinctly as Vermont history, his specialty. In the winter of 1975-76, his 700-student women's college burned 360,000 gal. of oil to heat its 29 buildings. By last year, as the result of

\*Which express numerically a material's ability to retard the flow of heat.

#### Living

installing 900 storm windows at a cost of \$41,000. the figure was down to 290,000 gal. Muller calculates that the college got back \$20,000 of its storm-window expenditure last year, and that at 1979 oil prices that the college got the conservation problems are so easy to solve. A handsome arts complex, designed when oil cost less than \$2 per bbl., turns out to be a stubborn and profligate fuel waster. When its radiant heating system is turned down to a reach that the conservation problems that the conservation is turned down to a reach the conservation of the

In fact, any large building erected during the late 1950s or '60s is likely to be an oil-thirsty white elephant, particularly the glass-box skyscrapers that sprouted in New York and other big cities. "Cheap oil made us very lazy," admits the illustrious Philip Johnson, 73.

who with the equally illustrious Mies van der Rohe designed Manhattan's Seagram Building, Conceived by their creators as formal abstractions, such austere structures bore out the "less is more" precept in an unintended way: they used far more heating and cooling energy than the buildings they replaced. Now owners are scrambling to make skyscrapers more energy efficient with such devices as heat pumps, reflective film on windows and costly refinements of lighting systems. (At present, a latestaying worker at Manhattan's World Trade Center who does not have a lamp at his desk must switch on a quarter-acre of lights.) More important, the Federal Government's edict lowering thermostats to 65° F has left windowless inner rooms relatively tolerable

while prized corner offices, symbolic of exceutive success, sometimes are Siberian. An executive, whose drafty 26th-floor office commands a splendid view of northern Manhattan and a stretch of the Hudern State of the State of the State of the week. The reading was 62°, 'and that week. The reading was 62°, 'and that plates rising to greet a visitor and falling flat on her face because she has forgotten to step out of the rouggle sack.

Some of the cracks that must be plugged as the nation tries to keep warm are in the structure of the society itself. The poor and he old living on fixed in-The poor and he old living on fixed in-ing heating bills. Stella Falco, 74, a white-haired widow who lives in a \$50-a-month tenement in Providence, is tired and bit-ter. After five decades of working in texture. After five decades of working in texture in the providence of the providence

heat; price increases mean a thinning out of her already poor diet. "Why should these oil people get rich while the poor people are going to freeze to death?" she asks. "Maybe I won't even be here by the time it zets really cold."

In 'Houston's low-income black Fourth Ward, Billy Kelly, 64, simply stays away as much as possible from his porous and weatherbeaten two-room frame house. His gas has been cut off since sumhouse, his gas, "I put newspapers in the cracks and sleep with my clothes on and put on all the blankets and quits I can find. If you get pneumonia, that's it." In Wisconsin's Green County, two 65-yearold widows have moved into one house teers are knitting mittens and scarves for teers are knitting mittens and scarves for

poor children while the city's Hull House Community Center conducts weatherizing workshops for residents of the surrounding low-income neighborhood. In East Lansing, Mich., a "community tool box" provides tools necessary for home insulation. In Little Rock, Gloria Wilson, a mother of seven and the wrife of a mechanic, dreads the first winter gas bill. She does not heat the living room or dining room of her seven-room home. Even so, her heat has been cut off for nonpayable to the control of the seven country of the properties of the connection has meant a higher deposit—a kind of poor repoll's at kind of poor feepol's at high of poor feepo

Efforts to help the poor involve both motion and commotion. Their effectiveness is uncertain. Vermont has tightened eligibility requirements for fuel assistance money, and though Republican Governor Richard Snelling has said that "no Vermonters will suffer needlessly from the cold this winter," others disagree. Former

Lieutenant Governor T. Garry Buckley, also a Republican, says, "I guarantee the regulations will result in some elderly persons freezing to death."

The Federal Government's energenye fuel bill ad, under which financial help is granted to pay heating bills, was troubled by distribution problems last year. It has been doubtled, to \$400 million for the winter, and the eligibility limit has seen to be seen to be a support of family of four. Red tage has been simped applicants no longer have to present a notice from their field dealers saying that service has been cut off for onapsyment. In addition, a hastily conceived new program will send \$1.50 limin in eash grants, averaging about \$1.50 cach, to 7.3 million happy with the procurans. Levisidators in

Minnesota and North Dakota are grumbling that under Washington's allocation formula Southern states may receive more money than they need —while the cold North suffers.

tates and communities are in effect trying to cope on their own. Well before really cold weather had set in, the Hartford city council declared a "finding of public emergency" and authorized city managers to overspend by \$500,000 for energy emergencies. Connecticut Governor Ella Grasso called the legislature into special session to ask for \$5 million in appropriations and \$11 million in borrowed funds to support loan programs to small oil dealers, homeowners and municipalities. She estimates that 40,000 families

mates that 40,000 families in the state will need help, mostly to pay

Wisconsin's legislators will consider a special bill next month that would promote conservation and alternate energy systems. In New York, the legislators and Governor Hugh Carey have been involved in a tug of war over heating assistance funding. "We are not ready for winter and never will be," says Charles Raymond, who in November left his 18month post as manager of the most dilapidated structures in New York City. the 4,100 apartment houses run by city hall because owners were forced to abandon them for nonpayment of real estate taxes. Raymond's crews have partly weatherized every one of the structures. But, says Raymond, "there are just too many buildings out there," and more are abandoned by landlords every week-often, the owners claim, because regulations do not allow rent hikes high enough to

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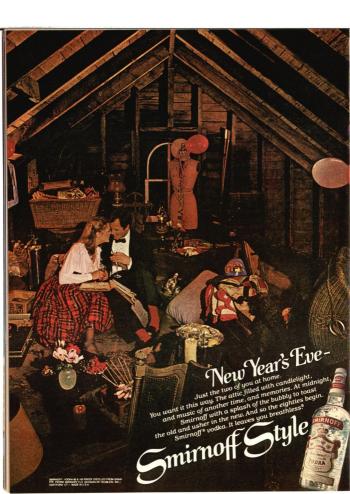
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#### Living

pay fuel bills. In International Falls, Minn., the coldest town in the Lower 48 and the spot where Sears tests its Diehard batteries, a community energy-education program is well established. "We started out in 1975," says County Agent Don Petman, "when it wasn't even popular to keep warm."

he oil companies have little comfort to offer beyond the assurance that supplies of heating oil are adequate. Says Gulf's Charles H. Bowman, vice president for energy regulation and compliance: "We are earning money in a shortage situation-hardship, if you will-that will be used to help alleviate the shortage. We don't feel that our profit increase on home heating oil, about three-quarters of a cent per gal. over three years, is exorbitant. If anything, it is not enough. True, Europeans are struggling with heating-fuel bills of as much as \$1.50 per gal. in Denmark and Austria, but that is little consolation to Americans

Yet there are indications in this cold season that Americans are beginning to believe that conservation offers the only way

to fight back. Newly built homes everywhere are generally more energy efficient than the houses of a decade ago. Some public utilities across the country are offering (along with bill-stuffer assurances that nuclear energy is a good thing) free or low-cost energy audits of ratepayers' houses. The offers are being accepted by the hundreds of thousands. "There are frenzied people out there," says Austin Randolph, who handles such audits in Westchester County, N.Y., for Consolidated Edison. For a nominal \$10 he investigates a house from basement to attic, then makes a written report to the own-

ers suggesting improvements in thermostat type and location, windows, weather stripping and insulation, complete with cost estimates and anticipated savings. Randolph's audit on his own gas-heated four-bedroom home in Hillcrest, N.Y., persuaded him to begin a three-year upgrading that will lay foam insulation

throughout the ground floor, put nine inches of insulation in the attic, install new siding and add a solar hot-water heat-er. Estimated cost: \$9.000.

At a recent "Thermoscan" show at Mamaroneck High School in New York, 2,300 house owners showed up over a two-

day period to see aerial photographs of their neighborhoods taken by Con Ed with heatsensitive cameras. A black roof indicated little heat loss; light gray showed that insulation was needed. Suppliers of thermal glass and insulation materials report strong sales across the country, although high interest rates have kept down new construction. Low-interest or nointerest loans for weatherizing are sometimes available through utilities. Along with how-to-do pamphlets like In the Bank

or Up the Chimney, the Federal Government offers two types of tax credit: up to \$300 for energysaving devices, such as insulation and storm windows, and up to \$2,200 for equipment that provides renewable energy, such as windmills and solar water heaters. Wood stoves are not

eligible.

In a system under stress,

however, solutions sometimes create problems. Massachusetts has become the first state in the nation to ban urea formaldehyde foam, the largest selling type of blown insulation. Public Health Commissioner Alfred Frechette says that 'we find there is significant correlation between the foam insulation and such formaldehyde-linked illnesses as res-

#### **Hotlines and Comforters**

After a nippy no-more-than-65 F day at the office. Urban Doveller returns to his rented apartment, filesks on the light—and watches as his sigh forms a frozen cloud in the index chill. The thermosat is controlled by his thirtly landlord. A woodburning stove is banned by his lease. Improved insulation, not to mention a solar water heater; is, hardly on the tenant's list of options. So what does the city dweller do to keep warm?

In New York, Chicago, Boston and other major cities, he can call for heat on a hottine. While the federal centiles of 65 applies only to commercial and public buildings, most cities enforce local laws requiring landlords to keep residential buildings at a minimal 60° host control of the con

Even if the landlord abides by the law, 55° or 66° is not exactly the smothering warmth Americans, unlike Europsans, have come to expect. In apartment buildings with fireplaces, urbanites are joining the national craze for wood power. When Chicago's park district had some trees chopped down in Lincoln Park last month, the loggers outran the jogers to haul away the wood before the city could remove it.

For the majority of the nation's apartment dwellers who do not have fireplaces, there are a few alternatives. Space heaters are selling well, though fire departments warn of dangers from liquid fuel and certain electric models. Safer and cheaper by far are the 79¢ sheets of transparent plastic offered as "indoor storm windows." Used in combination with Mortite and other caulking compounds (some offered in decorator colors), they can effectively seal out drafts around window frames, balcony doors and air-conditioning units. One Chicago store shows shoppers a quick how-to-do-it movie to help them with installation. Insulated window shades, made of a multilayered quilt of polyester and aluminized plastic, are a fancier and costlier option at \$60 to \$100 per window. For those who can afford to wait out winter in bed, down comforters-selling at four times last year's rate and electric blankets are recommended. Macy's 15 New York City area stores now offer an array of such items in specialized boutiques aptly known as "65° shops."

#### Living

#### **Gizmos To Save Energy**

Wood stoves are not the only energy- and money-saving gadgets for the home. From Casablanca-style ceiling fans to recently developed vent dampers and superefficient furnaces. Americans are turning to technologies old and new to scrimp and save on precious energy.

Proper house insulation is the first prerequisite for the effective use of any energy-saving device. The newly designed \$1,400 Blueray furnace, for example, captures as much as 90% of the energy that is locked in a gallon of heating oil, vs. the 70% recovered by a conventional furnace. But it makes no sense to install highly efficient equipment in the basement if all the additional heat generated escapes through

leaky baseboards, wall sockets, attics, exhaust fans and chimneys, where up to 85% of a

home's heat loss occurs

Once they have buttoned up their dwellings against the cold, more and more conservation-minded homeowners are turning their attention to what would otherwise be the frills and extras of the energy saver's world. Energy-saving gadgets are appearing on hardware-store shelves and in departmentstore mailers in proliferation. A wholly new type of retailing outlet, the energy boutique,

Ceiling fans. There is little point to heating a house if most of the warmth wafts overhead: in a well-insulated room the air near the ceiling can be anywhere from 10° to 25° warmer than at ankle level. Ceiling fans can reduce heating costs sharply, from 25% to 35%, simply by swishing the overhead reservoir of warm air down to where the people are. Designs range from units with plain wooden blades to brass and even iron-scrollwork extravaganzas that recall the décor of turn-of-the-century ice cream parlors. Top-of-the-line ceiling fans are made by the Hunter Fan Co. of Memphis and retail for \$200 and up

Timer clocks. After the furnace, the biggest energy user in the home is the hot-water heater. Most hot-water tanks retain heat for at least eight to ten hours; with electrically operated heaters it is possible to save substantially on hot-

water bills by rewarming the water during nighttime or the early morning hours when util ity companies offer reduced rates for so-called off-peak usage. Several firms manufacture industrial-grade timer clocks for that purpose. The Tork Corp.'s clock retails for \$30 to \$40 and is easily wired up by a licensed electrician. Sales of such timers have jumped by 300% over the past two years.

Shower reducers. A shower is a more energyefficient way to wash than a bath: the cheapest shower is the one that uses the least hot





Flair's automatic vent damper





has been spawned. One such shop for the thermally trendy, Windsun & Woods of Middletown, Conn., offers everything from quiltmaking kits to electricity-saving quartz space heaters and residential windmills for generating power

Worthwhile energy gizmos are by and large both simple and durable. Also they save enough energy so that the homeowner can recover, or amortize, the initial expenditure-which can amount to several hundred dollars-within a reasonable time. Herewith a sampler of five of the best and most cost-effective devices now available to in-

dividual homeowners

Vent dampers. Before a furnace or boiler can heat a house, it first must heat itself. Only after the inside temperature climbs to about 130° F does the furnace begin transferring warmth. Yet whenever the system shuts off, much of the accumulated heat within the furnace escapes up the flue. The vent damper is an electrically operated plate that blocks the flue during an oil- or gas-burning furnace's off cycle, thus retaining the heat. The plate then rotates to an open position when the unit trips on again. Department of Energy studies show that dampers can cut fuel consumption by an average 19% annually. Several manufacturers produce the device: one is the Flair Manufacturing Corp., whose product costs from \$200 to \$400 installed



water. At an average residential water pressure of 60 lbs. per sq. in., a conventional shower nozzle sprays out 35 gal. of water every five minutes. For \$22.95, Teledyne Water Pik offers a nozzle that cuts water usage to 15 gal. during a five-minute shower without loss of pressure. A less expensive model, made by the Con-Serv Corp., retails for \$13.95 and cuts water flow to only 10.5 gal. Cheapest of all: a plastic "water-miser" insert that costs less than le and was mailed this autumn by the Department of Energy free of charge to 4.5 mil-

lion homeowners throughout the oil-hungry Northeast. Electricity monitors. Even if a homeowner has reduced electricity consumption to a minimum, there is always another watt or two that can be saved. That is the theory behind electricity monitors, which use microchip technology and digital display to calculate the dollars-and-cents value of the electricity being used in a house at any given moment. The idea is that once a homeowner sees what he is actually spending for electricity, he will become far more conscientious about turning off lights and, in the case of electric heat, lowering the thermostat. According to tests by the University of Colorado, monitors can bring down electricity consumption in the home by some 12% per year. The most sophisticated device being sold is the Fitch Energy Monitor, which retails for \$89.50.

piratory difficulties, eye and skin irritations, headaches, vomiting and severe irritation to the mucous membranes Massachusetts estimates that some 7,000 houses in the state-and many more across the country-are insulated with formaldehyde. The cost of removing the stuff, where it can be removed, might run from \$14,000 to \$20,000 per house. The foam industry has filed suit protesting the ban and the requirement that manufacturers must remove the foam on homeowners' request

In the meantime, independent thinkers are busy hatching schemes to beat the system. "A great learning process is going on," says Madison Draftsman Dan Greco, who describes himself as a "lay expert" in conservation. On Block Island, R.I., where the last sizable stands of trees were cut and sent up the chimney decades ago, some residents are experimenting with drying and burning peat. Mantle kerosene lamps are in fashion through the Northeast: not only is their light soft and pleasant, but the heat they radiate is equal to almost half that of a small electric space heater. In Minnesota, farmers sometimes stack bales of straw or garbage bags full of leaves against the outside of drafty house foundations. Cora Lee McKnight, 68, a Decatur, Mich., grandmother tells of Depression-era schemes to beat the cold: smearing a paste of flour and water into cracks, stuffing thickly folded newspapers between window and screen. "And we usually put hot-water bottles into our beds to keep our feet warm," she says. Other suggestions: wrapping water heaters in blankets, insulating windows with corrugated cardboard and placing old carpets under new ones

In Alaska, where thinking hard to stay warm can be a requirement for survival, 258 residents-one out of every 2,000 souls, a rate higher than anywhere else in the U.S .- submitted ideas to a Department of Energy small grants proam. Elizabeth Hart of Galena won \$13.800 to build a solar greenhouse that

will use the body heat of chickens as a source of warmth, R. Charles Vowell of Unalaska got \$12,000 for a 10.000-gal. bio-gas generator that uses crab wastes from canneries to produce a burnable methane. Craig Anderson of Kenny Lake received \$400 to build a passive solar system that features collectors made of used beer and soft drink bottles. Kyle Green of Wasilla got \$49,300 to build a demonstration solar house suitable for porthern latitudes.

It is easy to dismiss such tiny projects as tinkering-as it is easy to dismiss the wood-stove phenomenon. Crab wastes and the body heat of chickens are not going to save postindustrial America (though Ecologist Barry Commoner believes that methane, genwastes and especially grown Conservation, however limited, is becoming a hopeful factor.



Children spill from partly underground Amity Elementary School in Boise

crops, could stretch declining natural gas supplies and help the U.S. bridge the 50year period before it can achieve what he thinks possible: a completely solar-powered society). But the Department of Energy does not dismiss such ideas-and there may be wisdom here. What the woodburners and the backyard inventors are expressing is more than flabby "lifestyle" preening; it is an exceedingly determined kind of self-reliance: "I am going to stay warm, damn the Arabs, and damn the oil companies, and damn the damned Government!"

here are drawbacks to this unbudgeable stubbornness, of course. Despite the inventiveness that it accompanies, it is at its roots a resistance to change. And the changes that the society has shown itself willing to make so far are small ones. They do not inconvenience in serious ways. Yes to insulation, no to public transportation. Write to the nice people at Vermont Castings for a Defiant wood stove brochure. set aside, for the moment, the necessity to think through a profound unease about

nuclear power and a disbelief in the quick

erated from a wide variety of Santa Fe house equipped with reflectors to hold in heat at night

fix of synthetic fuels. Get through the winter, and make the tough decisions later.

This season of makeshift and grumbling, however, may turn out to have been the period in which the U.S., without really noticing that its attitudes have shifted, passed a balance point toward the acceptance of solar energy. A principle of architecture's postmodern school is that architecture is not an instrument of social change; it reflects social change. If that is true, then the solar age may be on its way. In San Diego County, all new residences built after Jan. 1, 1980, must have solar hot-water heaters. In Santa Fe, solarhome builders Wayne and Susan Nichols estimate that a combination of air-lock entries, good insulation and solar heat radiating from a green house and rockbed system houses could reduce heating costs by up to 90%. When the town fathers of Soldiers Grove, Wis., voted to rebuild their often flooded town well above the Kickapoo River, they instructed the architects to design a thermally efficient community, with solar heat in municipal facilities, a supermarket and housing project for the elderly. In Middletown, R.I.,

a 2,700-sq.-ft. dwelling gets its heat from a passive solar design incorporating a solarium and uses no conventional heating system whatsoever. Its architect, Lee Porter Butler of San Francisco, has built 14 other similar houses, has 95 more in the planning and construction stages, and guarantees that if his heating ideas do not work satisfactorily, he will install a conventional furnace. Across the country, some 200 houses have been built incorporating the heat-saving features -heavy insulation and windows that face south-of the Illnois Lo-Cal house, designed in the mid-70s by University of Illinois architects and engineers

Engineer-Architect Fred Dubin, who considers conservation "a national security issue," is currently engaged in 75 energyconserving projects involving new

#### Living

and existing buildings. He is developing an integrated energy system for large buildings that uses wind and photovoltaic cells for generating electricity, then recaptures waste heat from the cells for heating water. The imaginative Dubin has also conceived a vast underground heating and cooling system for Washington's Market Square Development complex. He proposes that heat pumps be employed to warm the building in winter, simultaneously making ice that will be stored in huge underground bunkers until summer, when it can be used to cool the structures without consuming electricity. Skidmore. Owings and Merrill, the architectural firm renowned for its skyscrapers, is constructing an energy-efficient cubeshaped building for Draper and Kramer in Chicago that features three sunlit atriums. Architect Gunnar Birkerts' 14-story IBM building in Detroit is black on its north and east sides, to absorb heat, and silver on its south and west sides, to reflect it. A combination of tilted windows and curved stainless steel windowsill reflectors bounce natural light into the interior. The building requires only a moderate 50 footcandles of artificial lighting and uses a thrifty 42,000 B.T.U.s of heat per sq. ft. per year (vs. up to 200,000 B.T.U.s for a glass-and-steel office building of similar size).

critags most remarkable, considering record taxpayer resistance to any expenditure at all for schools, the Bois eshool board accepted the most expensive f33.1 million) of four designs for its Amiry Elementary School. but this is the least of its innovations. The greater part of the 26-room school is underground. Heating and lighting costs are about 60% of what would be expected for a conventional school of the same size. as the "falsh postion cellar."

And in New Hampshire, the couniffed city man has thrown a day's accumulation of junk mail and the sports section of the Boston Globe, fine sources of energy, into his antique Glemwood dry birch kindling and some twelve-inch splits of coarse grained red cak. He has watched the ancient oven thermometer, as reliable as the day it was made 80 geras ago, climb to 425° F. That's a liftle high. Fiddle with far damper. Now wheat doubt.

The city man has been working outside, and his feet are cold. He takes off his books, leans back in his chair, and props up his feet on the Glenwood's foot-rest. Yeast works in the bread and in the city man's mind. He decides to build a solar house. He's going to out-Dubin Dam. Out-Builer Builer. When he's a very considerable of the control of the control of word a year, he's going to stay warm. Dams them all! — John Skow

#### The Look Is Layered and Down Is Up



Bulky hand-knit sweater by Perry Ellis

n New York's high-fashion circles, it is known as Chilly Chic. In less trendy zones, people call it common-sense clothing. Either way, fear of goose bumps has struck: like squirrels gathering nuts, Americans are collecting cozy clothes for a low-energy winter. Department stores report record sweater sales. up as much as 50% over last year. Quilted down coats and jackets have descended from snowy mountains to urban streets. A mannequin in a Los Angeles store window wears thermal underwear and spike heels. "Anything that even looks warm is big." explains a Chicago fashion executive

The principle behind keeping a body warm is the same as that for a house: insulation. Several layers of clothing that trap pockets of air next to the body work most effectively. With that in mind, Americans are reviving traditional coldweather wisdom. Natural fabrics are in demand again; wool, cotton and silk are most comfortable because they breathe, allowing perspiration to evaporate. No one any longer laughs at "snuggies," those sturdy thigh-length undertrousers that Grandma used to wear. Fur has begun to shed its politically uncool image (the American fur industry does not use pelts from endangered species such as

leopard and baby seal), because "it's an organic, renewable, nonpolluting resource," as Ernest Graf, president of Ben Kahn Furs, explains In Alaska's subzero temperatures, residents fend off the cold with Eskim mukluks, boots made from sealskin and caribou, and fur parkas, And down is up everywhere. At many a party, discussing the virtues of feather-stuffed outerwear has replaced talk about the right running sear.

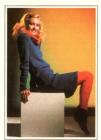
his winter, when the weather outside This winter, when the meaning is frightful, it may not seem much better inside: thermostats must by law not be set above a chilly 65° F in offices. The best defense against 9-to-5 frostbite is clearly the layered look. At the risk of violating stodgy dress codes, men are buying sweaters and knit vests to slip under suits. Women are snapping up fuzzy tights, pants rather than skirts, blazers and all kinds of sweaters, from shetlands and turtlenecks to cashmeres and one-of-a-kind bulky knits. Impulse buying is on the wane. "Shoppers are more money conscious this year," says a Chicago retailer. "They're going for long-term, classic looks.

long-term, classic looks."

Will worker productivity plummet along with the mercury in frosty offices?

Hanro's fire-engine red long johns





Norma Kamali's sweaterdress with cowl

Possibly, says Dr. Ralph Goldman, a U.S. Army environmental medicine expert who documents human responses under a variety of climatic conditions. Goldman suggests that manual dexterity can suffer in temperatures of less than 68°. Does this mean that wool hats and mufflers will soon be de rigueur in the typing pool? Or fingerless gloves? "I'll bring in a space heater before I'll wear those," grumbles a Manhattan secretary.\* But she will try thermal underwear beneath her baggy jeans

In recent years utilitarian clothing and high fashion have converged. Today, women demand warmth and glam-\*If she does, her company is liable for a maximum



Long sweater by Ellis; below, quilted coats by Bill Blass



our from designers. "If something is not comfortable, it won't last," explains Sportswear Designer Ralph Lauren, whose matching handmade sweater sets from England sold out this fall despite their \$406 price tag. A chic woman's wardrobe this winter might include Swiss-made long johns (\$45), brightly colored Danskin leg warmers (\$10), hunting boots from L.L. Bean (\$36,75), a bulky Norma Kamali quilted coat (\$350). For dress-up evenings, a fuzzy angora sweater adorned with sequins, beads or metallic embroidery over silk pants and heels.

Loungewear in softest velour or chenille, perfect for curling up with a book or in front of the TV, is selling well. Colorful "sweatshirt dressing"-pants, pullovers and dresses inspired by logging garb-is booming among the junior set. Says a Macy's fashion director: "People can cuddle in these clothes."

Layers by Lothar: mauve down vest over hot pink jacket, worn with Danskin tights; red sleeping bag coat by Kamali





#### **Press**

#### The Price of Exclusivity

Did the network yield too much for its embassy interview?

The young Iranian's name (Behzadnia) was difficult to pronounce, so American journalists called him Yellow Jack-et, after the color of his windbreaker. He approached the representatives of ARC, Cits and ARC in Tehran with a tantalizing prospect: an interview with one of the hostages at the U.S. embasy. But there were catches. The networks would have to submit their questions in adheave the submit their questions in adheave the submit their questions in adheave the submit their questions and allow Iranian students to make state-

er that night. He said that, among other things, none of the 30 or so hostages he saw regularly had been mistreated or brainwashed. The six minutes of propaganda from "Mary," which would have cost a political candidate \$32.000 at that hour, were rambling restatements of the students' positions. The broadcast procountry, but the substance of the interview was soon overtaken by controversy over whether NBC had let itself become a propaganda tool of the terorists.



Marine Cpl. William Gallegos and an Iranian student named Mary at the U.S. embassy in Tehran
"We could control the interview, and if it really went off the wall, we could kill it."

ments and ask questions of their own. All three networks found the conditions unacceptable. They continued barcellar the conditions are considered to the conditions and conditions are the conditions of the condision of the conditions are conditional conditions and George Lewis A student spokesman decided opening and closing statements, but the newsmen did not have to clear decided opening and closing statements. but the newsmen did not have to the their questions in advance. Said Tehran Bureau Chief Walter Millis: "That way really we not fift we wall, we could kill it."

That drastic step hardly proved necessary. Sitting between a portrait of the Ayatullah Khomeini and an anti-Shah poster, Marine Corporal William Gallegos seemed fit and lucid. His remarks were excerpted on the evening news and aired in full during a half-hour special lat-

The broadcast was denounced by House Speaker Tip O'Neill as "regrettable and dangerous," and Congressman Robert Bauman of Maryland said NBC deserved the "Benedict Arnold award for "NBC Washington Correspondent Ford Rowan accused his employer of "irresponsible journalism" and resigned in protest. The Wall Street Journal and the Christian Science Monitor questioned NBC's news judgment. CBS and ABC upbraided NBC for violating a standard TV news canon against awarding terrorists an unedited platform for their views. "That is a right we don't even give the President of the United States," insisted CBS News President Bill Leonard. Said ABC News President Roone Arledge: "It was not television's proudest moment

The criticisms capped weeks of growing unease in the U.S. over the press's role in Tehran. American officials and many viewers and readers have concluded that the demonstrations outside the embassy were largely for the benefit of television cameras. Iranian authorities have given frequent interviews to journalists. but have spurned contacts with the State Department. U.S. officials complain that some journalists are trying to pin the Iranians down on such delicate questions as whether the hostages will be tried or executed. Iran, meanwhile, was becoming less hospitable to journalists who cling to Western notions of objectivity. The government expelled at gunpoint A.P. Correspondent Alex Efty for his apparently correct account of factional strife in Tabriz, and Khomeini's Islamic Republican Party scheduled a weekend march against the "Zionist and imperialist press.

To NBC's credit, Anchorman John Chancellor carefully outlined the circumstances of its Gallegos interview at the beginning of the broadcast and listed at the end a number of questions that were left unanswered, like the condition of the 20 hostages Gallegos does not see daily. With those caveats in mind. NBC officials asserted, viewers could make reasoned judgments about what was truth and what was propaganda. A number of other journalists agreed, including editorialists for the New York Times. Washington Post and Los Angeles Times. "Everybody who is raising hell is underestimating the intelligence of the American public," said William Arthur, executive director of the National News Council. PBS Correspondent Bill Moyers argued that the Gallegos interview was little different from any other: "In every television interview, there is a subtle transaction in which each party gives something to get something. In NBC's case, the transaction was explicit."

It was a transaction NRC News President William Small defended. "The broadcast was an important contribution to the understanding of what is happening in Iran. The alternative is to hide information. That is not what a free press is all about." Editorialized the New York Times." Those covering Iran law beds official editors, Iranian and American.

The Iesson is the same as always. The only duty the media can effectively perform is their own.

But many colleagues are worried about the precedent set by the NIC interview. In Tehran, ABC and CIS correspondents say they fully expect that their road will be singled out for most-favoractive to the condition. The condition of the condition

#### **Behavior**

#### The Trauma of Captivity

Will the Tehran hostages recover from their ordeal?

arine Sergeant William Quarles, one of the 13 blacks and women released from captivity in the American embassy in Tehran in November, picked up a phone this month and heard a stranger say: "I know you feel guilty. Don't worry about it-it's normal." The man who impulsively made the call, Hank Siegel, should know. Siegel, a press officer for B'nai B'rith, was one of the 132 hostages taken by the fanatical Hanafi Muslims in 1977 when they occupied three buildings in Washington, D.C., for 38 hours. Because he had recently suffered a heart attack. Siegel was released early. But he was overcome by guilt for leaving his fellow hostages. Said he: "Quarles felt a lot better after talking to me

Psychologists know that ex-hostages need that kind of reassurance, sometimes for months or even years after their release. Most hostages suffer some degree of psychological damage, a mix of helplessness, fear, rage and a sense of abandonment. During the Hanafi incident, says Siegel, "some of us felt we had left our bodies and were watching the whole scene from up near the ceiling." That kind of report raises fears for the stability of the American hostages in Iran. who have been under pressure six weeks longer than Siegel's group of captives. One sign of stress is known as the "Stockholm syndrome," and on the basis of public comments by Quarles and Corporal William Gallegos, psychologists believe it has taken hold among the hostages. The syndrome is a kind of bonding between captors and captives, and is named for a Stockholm bank robbery in 1973 in which the hostages came to idolize their captors and ultimately refused to testify against them. In some cases, hostages have reportedly fallen in love with their jailers of the opposite sex, and the captors have become protective of their hostages. "When someone captures you, he places you in an infantile position. says Dr. Frank Ochberg, director of the Michigan department of mental health. "It sets the stage for love as a response to infantile terror-he could kill you but he doesn't and you are grateful." The awful subtleties of such a relationship were chillingly explored in John Fowles' bestselling 1963 novel The Collector

According to psychologists, the syndrome has three stages: the hostages feel positive about their captors; the hostages develop negative feelings toward the authorities trying to rescue them; and finally the hostage takers develop positive feelings toward their victims. Both groups feel siolated and terrorized and come to believe, "We're in this together." Stage 3 is unlikely to occur in Iran. because the hostage taking is a government-approved operation that does not psychologically isolate the terrorists from the general population. But some psychologists see evidence in the sketchy news emerging from Tehran that Stages 1 and 2 have occurred.

In his TV interview from Iran, Corporal Gallegos said: "Most of all, the students here have been really good to us." He was struggling with the syndrome, says Ochberg. "He's trying hard not to

Though the U.S. Government knows ittle about the state of the hostages, and is saying even less, there are fears that some of the Americans may have already been broken by the exhaust a staged spy trial. Charles Fenyvesi, one of the Hanafi hostages in 1977, writes in the New Republic that "had the siege gone on much longer, some of us would have broken down, one way or another. I shudder to think what more than 30 days of captivity might have

Some of the ex-hostages of 1977 still suffer from panic attacks and phobias connected with their relatively brief ordeal. Lillian Shevitz of B'nai B'rith says the Iranian crisis has triggered an over-



One of the American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran being led outside the building
The Stockholm syndrome and a psychic wound like an unrecognized broken bone.

feel positive about the captors, who are giving him his life. Everyone should understand that this is natural. One of the hostages on a Dutch train taken by Molucan terrorists told me, 'You have to fight feelings of compassion for them all the time.''

the time." "
Though the Stockholm syndrome is different from brainwashing, the same principle is involved: identification with a principle sinvolved: identification with a ballas psychiatrist who has handled many terrorist incidents: "It's brainwashing if an enemy does it to you. If a sergeant does it to a Marine recruit, it's called good indoctrination. The Iranians didn't maliciously set out to arrange the brains of the hostages. But you get sometonist of the properties of

whelming depression by bringing up painful memories of the Hanafi takeover. That pain, she says, "will be with us a long, long time."

If the Americans in Tehran are rescued, says Dr. Hubbard, they will need a medical-psychiatric debriefing and months of care. "Six weeks after they're back in the country, nosbody will remember who they are or give them the time of day. That's just about the time the psychological wound will show up, like an unrecognized broken bone."

Most Americans support President Carter's policy that Iran will suffer "grave consequences" if the hostages are harmed. But, psychologically, the damage for some may already be done. Says Dr. Bert Brown, former director of the National Institute of Mental Health: "The fact is, the hostages have already been harmed —some of them for life."

### **Another Oil Price Stunner**

Trying to regain control of the cartel, Saudi Arabia posts a 33% rise

It was a \$6-per-bbl. Saudi shocker, and it could not have come at a more anxious moment. Four days before the 13 member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were to sid down in Carracas for their fourth present of the Countries were to the countries of the countries were to the countries of the countries were to the countries of the countries of the countries were to the countries of the biggest increases in the cartel's 19-year history.

The Saudi move amounted to a startling 33% jump from its previous price of \$18 per bbl., to \$24, and it means still Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani: "We wanted to avoid a hot discussion in Caracas that might lead to a much higher level of prices."

The Saudi maneuver was a lastminute gamble to regain control over a cartel that shows signs of breaking into a wild scramble for ever greater profits. In a losing struggle to impose some restraint on surging prices, the Saudis have been selling their crude far below the prices charged by nearly all other

The split developed this summer, when most OPEC members boosted their prices from \$14.55 per bbl. to a full \$23.50, but the Saudis chose to go to only \$18. Soon even the \$23.50 barrier was broken as members began selling

remain substantially higher than OPEC prices, we are in an ever escalating situation."

The impact of the Saudi action will be felt particularly in the U.S., which receives some 30% of its oil imports from the four countries that last week increased prices. In the past year the nation's energy-import bill has risen by 80%, reported Treasury Under Secretary Anthony Solomon, and now it will go higher. If other cartel members follow the Saudi lead and push prices to, say, \$30 per bbl. the U.S. next year will have to spend \$90 billion on energy imports vs. this year's estimated \$62 billion. Gasoline prices, already at an average \$1.04 per gal., probably will move up 2¢ or 3e, and more than that if other OPEC



more inflation for the world. Other socalled OPEC moderates also posted increases. Venezuela, the cartel's fourth largest producer, moved from \$20 per bbl. to \$24, while Qatar and the United Arab Emirates went from approximately \$21.50 to about \$27.50.

In the Alice-in-Wonderland world of the oil game, some observers argued that the rises were welcome, on the theory that the rises were welcome, on the theory that they might somehow manage to forestall even bigger OPEC money grabs in the days ahead. By bringing its charges up to the \$24 level, where much of the rest of OPEC tempting to return order and mine and the properties of the control of the control of the best of the days of the control of the steeper hikes by such cartel radicals as Iran, Libya and Nigeria. Said Saudi Oil single shipments of oil on the spot marted for an much as 40.454 per bbl. Sevtements have by now begun selling crude under long-term contracts for about 326 to \$27.50 per bbl. inviting additional leapfrogging increases. By going to Caracas with their petroleum once again priced close to cartel levels, the Saudis will be able to argue that they have returned to the fold and may gain stronger bargaining power to stop or at least slow further rises.

he Saudi gambit is risky. By increasing a full \$6 per bbl., the Saudi government is, like it or not, obviously tempting other cartel members to do much the same. Warns Walter Levy, an international oil economist: "This is the beginning of a further round of price increases. As long as spot prices members post increases as expected. Home heating-oil costs, which have soared by up to 70% since October of

1978, will also climb higher.

By cutting deeper into consumer pay-

checks, rising energy prices will make the recession worse. Signs of the slump are multiplying. After declining in November, unemployment now seems to be swelling. America's industrial production fell. 5% in November, after staying steady in October and actually rising by 5% in September. Auto sales slumped by 21% in November at 5.0% during the first ten days of this month. About 16% of the industry's 765,400 workers have been laid off.

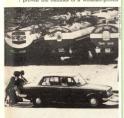
Every country suffers from OPEC's increases. The oil bills of Europe's nine Common Market nations will rise by



\$20 billion or \$2.5 billion as a result of last week's hikes. Even before they were imposed, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development estimated that the international financial deficits or 24 leading one-Communist industrial countries would nearly double during 1979, to some \$30 billion, largely because of advancing oil prices. Said one O.E.D. official in Paris "All our figures are becoming meaningless because they assume stable, real prices for Oil.

Without effective leadership on energy from the U.S., the world economy faces a future of intensifying upset. Not only the U.S. but most other nations must cut their consumption of crude, and there was at least one small sign last week that the message was beginning to sink in. In Paris the International Energy Agency agreed to hold imports for its 20 member nations, the world's leading customers for OPEC's crude, to a ceiling of 24.5 million bbl. daily for 1980, about the same as 1979. Walter Levy argues that these nations must go beyond mere pledges, set firm limits and severely allocate oil among themselves.

Since Americans use much more oil than anyone else, they need to cut back the most. As the Senate last week approved the outlines of a windfall-profits



Out-of-gas scene in Bangladesh

tax on the oil industry, Jimmy Carter was considering a steep new federal tax on retail gasoline. His economists argue passionately for it, but his political advisers worry about a backlash at the polls in November. Illinois Congressman John Anderson, a dark horse Republican presidential candidate, submitted a bill calling for a tax of 50e per gal., with the revenues to be used to chop Social Security taxes approximately in half. That measure would help cut consumption by moving the price of the fuel closer to the level that most of the rest of the world already pays. If Americans are unwilling to pay the price of necessary conservation, why should the cartel members, or any other nation, listen to anything the U.S. has to say about the burning issue of the 1980s: energy?

#### The Poor Suffer the Most

n Dacea, Bangladesh, eager buyers crowd around empty tanks to wait for de-liveries of scarce and costly kersone. In Dare a Salaam, Tanzanians line up for hours for deliveries of sugar and other basic necessities that are hopelessly delayed, partly because there is little gasoline for trucks. Gas is rationally service stations are closed three days a week; and President Julius Nyerere urges his Cabinet members to ride bicycles to work. In Rio de Janeiro, Brazilian cab drivers crowd the streets and snarl traffic during a three-day strike to protest a 58% rie in gasoline prices. Meanwhile, riots break out in the Dominican Republic, and three people are killed after gas prices jump for the third time in a year. A president julio Ayaha. "One OPCE price rise is equal to ten sub-crows blooms."

So it goes throughout the Third World. Just as ordinary inflation bites deepeat among poor people, the petro-squeered hurst hey exarring, less developed countries (LDS) most of all. They can afford the painful pinch of rocketing costs for energy and pertoleum-based products such as fertilizers and other chemicals much less than affluent industrial nations can. Climbing oil costs consume precious foreign exchange, make it harder to buy farm equipment of factory machinery, and curb development spending on agriculture, industry, education and health. Laments Mowai Kibaki, Kenya's Vice President: "Higher oil prices mean there is less for everything else." The LDCs will also suffer a decline in demand for their exports as the industrialized countries fall into recession.

mand for their exports as the industrialized countries tail into recession.

But not all the Third World countries bear quite the same burden. While scarcely in the OPEC league, Argentina, Peru, Malaysia and some others can supply most energy needs from their own reserves. At the other extreme, countries such as Sudan, Chad and Bangladesh, among others, are so poor that the short-age of funds to buy oil is just one more lack on a long list of basic needs.

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It is the energy-deficient advanced developing countries, such as Brazil.
South Korea, Taiwan and Kenya, that are in the worst slape. They set out to exreason the state of the state of

The developing countries' oil-import bill jumped from \$4 billion in 1972 to about \$44 billion this year, and some have-not nations are openly complaining about OPEC. The worsening crisis over crude prices may create an ideological di-lemma for Third World leaders like Tanzania's Nyerere who were originally strong supporters of commodity cartels.

Cutting back on consumption is not enough. Tanzania uses roughly half as much petroleum as in 1972b, but is oll bill has risen 90%; and now eats up half of all earnings from the country's exports. Complains Rodrigo Carazo, Presient of Costa Rica: "Our 1972 oil needs cost \$11 is million. Our 1979 needs will cost at least \$103 million. The barrel of that we could buy in exchange for 37 the strength of the control of the cont

Just as a homeowner strugging with heating bills may turn to his bank for help, the have-not nations are help' berrowers. Their loans from Western banks and international aid authorities have surged to a danger-to-sulve high. 300 billion, and are expected to its soom \$500 billion next year. The LDCs may be about to run out of credit to cover their bare requirements. Bankers are becoming increasingly cautions now that payments on their Iranian loans are in question, and they are under pressure to diversify their lending.

Economic expansion, which depends on cheap fuel, is slowing almost exerywhere. Taiwan's growth has declined from 12% is styear to 8%, and South Korea's from 12.5% to 6%. Old-fueled inflation is raging. Taiwan's wholesale prices on 2.5% last year, but are expected to jump 16% this year; at least ten points World leaders echo Kenya's Kibaki: "We have had to postpone vitally needed development projects. We are not importing any nonessentials."

Instead, some nations are returning to preindustrial methods. Over the past few months, the price of tractors in rural Thailand has fallen 20% as tule has become scarce and expensive. Prices of water buffaloes, which do not consume disest fuel but do produce free fertilizer, have soarde. Some Thai officials are ratartions. Says one official: The buffaloe has stated the pase of industrial ratartions. Says one official: buffaloe has been more successful, Thailand would be in much bigger trouble today."

#### **Aramco's Stormy Petrol**

Gushing profits, big tax breaks and divided loyalties

Nobody will be following OFEC's maneneureings in Caracas this week more closely than the executives of a highly secretive oil Goliath that many people have never heard of. The Arabian American firm that is jointly owned by Exon. Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil Co. of California. Under a goographic occession nearly as large as the state of Oklahoma, Aramco pumps almost all the oil that flows from the Croesus-rich flesds of Sausille Aramco is now feeling the digital silke, Aramco is now feeling the alike.

As producer and distributor of some 9.5 million bbl. of crude per day, Aramco is by far the world's largest oil-producing corporation. It is not required to publish financial records because its stock is not ani argues that Aramco's parents have been grossly proficering from Saudi 'generosity,' suggesting that last week's Saudi price rise of S6 per bbl. was in part at least to punish them. In fact, Aramco's sharcholders have been selling their oil products in the U.S. for prices just a bit below their competitors. If the discounts had been any bigger, long lines would have formed at Exxon well as at those of Chrown, the retailing outlet for Social.

In the U.S., Aramco is under attack because of a highly complex tax break. The company pays Saudi Arabia the fixed price for the oil that it extracts and then collects a production fee of 25¢ per bbl. But 85% of its payments are cononly 60% of Aramco's \$2 billion in refineries, pipelines and ports. Has Aramco persuaded the Saudis to go slow, since a full buyout would burden the four corporate shareholders with enormous U.S. capital gains taxes? Nonsense, say Saudi officials. They insist that the final takeover is imminent and would have no effect on the company's operations because Aramco would continue to run them for a fee. But skeptics suggest that the takeover might already have been consummated. They contend that the Saudi government's action in providing Aramco since last July with oil at much less than its real market value was in part to compensate the company, free of capital gains taxes, for the takeover of its assets

In their middleman role, Aramco's American chief painly have divided loyalties. From Chairman John J. Kelberre, a career-long Aramco engineering manager, on down, executives remain determined to do nothing that would anger their Suad hosts or jeopardize the company's concession. During the 1973-74, not only did as they were told by the Sund only did sa they were told by the Sundi operament, but cut back producing by more than requested just to show that they were good Saudi corporate citizens.

company officers are extremely wary of divulging details of their business, and slips can prove costly. Example: much of Saudi Arabia's ability to restrain OPEC from driving up prices has depended on whether the Saudis can convincingly threaten to boost production enough to create periodic petroleum gluts. Yet high Aramco officers are among the few people who know the real size of Sau-

di Arabia's production expacity. Last spring Exxon and Socal divulged to the Justice Department, in its ongoing antitrust investigation of the oil industry, that Aramon had little spaire expacity. That Aramon had little spaire expacity. That statement helped to underent Studi ineven of the Caracas gathering last week, Saudi officials proclaimed that the country could boost output almost immediately. Perhaps to a help II million bid. Mean-while, the Saudi government is purhiting Social and Exxon for their indisback deliveries to those two parent companies by 20,000 bbl. per day.

The controversy surrounding Arameo underscores the internal tensions within the U.S. over the nation's alarming dependence on foreign crude. The oil industry must have billions of dollars to expendence on foreign crude. The oil industry must have billions of dollars to expendence of the oil industry must have billions of dollars to expendence of the oil industry that the



Liquid petroleum gas plant in Saudi Arabia's sprawling Persian Gulf refinery at Ras Tanura
Behind coziness and conflicts, a desire to hang on to a rich concession at all costs.

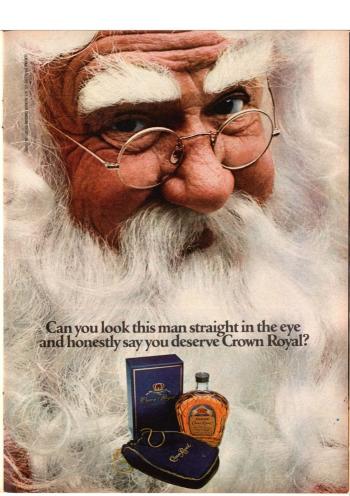
publicly traded. But by expert estimates, during the past two years Aramoc has paid between \$800 million and \$900 million annually to its four shareholders, as well as providing them with lucrative tax benefits.

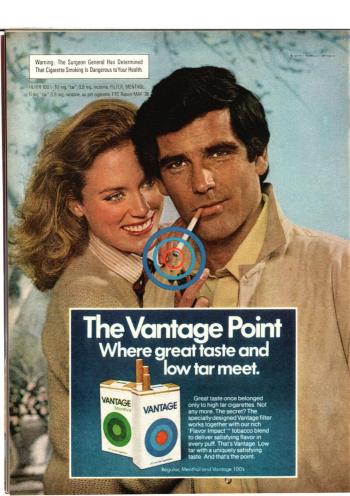
Aramo got a bonanza from the gap between the \$18-per-ble J price that Sau-di Arabia had been charging, w. the of-ficial cartel ceiling of \$23.50. In unregulated markets outside the U.S. Aramos and the same of t

sidered Saudi income taxes, which Aramco's four parens ultimately can use to
reduce their U.S. income taxes. Every
time Saudi Arabia increases its oil prices,
Aramco's local tax payments rise, and
so do its benefits under the U.S. socalled foreign tax credit. President Carten so word to lighten up on the order
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Aramco's many critics also complain that the company is altogether too cozy with the Saudi government. Why, they ask, have the Saudis failed to complete their plan to buy out 100% of the company's production facilities? The government announced the nationalization plan five years ago. So far, it has acquired

petitive in world markets.







A ship-borne rig drilling for Canada's Dome Petroleum in the ice-choked Beaufort Sea

#### **Hot Prospect**

Off Alaska's frigid shores

The U.S. has tapped just about all the easily recoverable oil and gas it is likely to find within its own land area. Now the most promising areas for new finds of these fuels lie offshore, under water depths ranging from a few yards to 1.000 ft. or more. Oilmen have been drilling into the outer continental shelf since the mid-'50s, and the 20,000 wells they have sunk, mostly in the Gulf of Mexico, account for 14% of the nation's current domestic oil production and 23% of its gas. The next place they hope to develop as a major energy source is a tough one: the floor of the ice-jammed Beaufort Sea, about 275 miles above the Arctic Circle. off Alaska's nearly barren north coast.

Estimates of how much oil could be tapped off Alaska's entire outer continental shelf (OCS), including the Beaufort Sea, range up to 25 billion bbl., or nearly three times the reserves in Alaska's Prudhoe Bay field. Some oilmen believe that with a big development effort, Alaska's OCS could eventually produce 4 million bbl. a day, or enough to replace half of the nation's present oil imports. The Canadians, who have been drilling in their sector of the Beaufort Sea for two years, are very bullish on it: this fall Dome Petroleum Ltd. brought in a 20,000 bbl.-a-day strike, the biggest ever made in Canada. But huge expenses (Dome's well cost \$70 million), heavy ice, storms and temperatures as low as -60° F are only some of the hazards confronting U.S. development of the Beaufort Sea. An all-too-familiar problem: bureaucratic and environmental bar-

riers are holding up progress.

Last week briefcase-toting oilmen gathered at a Fairbanks hotel to bid for drilling rights in the first small part of the U.S.'s Beaufort Sea sector to be opened to exploration. Offers by the companies totaled \$2 billion for some 500,000 acres of tracts, but when the leases will be awarded is uncertain. Just four days before, a federal judge had ruled that the lease sale could not be completed until the courts resolved an environmental suit brought by the National Wildlife Federation and other groups calling for a ban on Beaufort Sea drilling so as to avoid possible harm to, among other things, the bowhead whale.

The Interior Department has required the companies to take costly environmental precautions in the area. Oilmen will mount their rigs on artificial islands built of gravel. Those located in water depths of more than 42 ft., the Government insists, must be left unused for two years, to see if they can withstand the ice; moving ice packs could knock over the rigs, causing oil spills. Moreover, the companies will be allowed to drill only five to seven months each year, starting in November. Reason: at other times the big bowheads, which weigh as much as 45 tons, migrate through the sea, and environmentalists are afraid that the drilling might disturb their breeding and calving.

Despite these precautions, lawsuits could hold up the start of Beaufort Sea development for some time. Oral arguments in the federal suit brought by the National Wildlife Federation will be heard in a Washington, D.C., court on Jan. 3, and there is no telling exactly when or how the case will be resolved. Meanwhile, another suit to halt exploration has been brought by several local parties, including the Alaskan town of Kaktovik, a coastal hamlet populated by 175 Eskimos. Since bowhead meat is a staple of the villagers' diet, their lawyers argue, the Eskimos could be afflicted with "serious mental and emotional anxiety" if they felt that the drilling was disturbing the whales

Apart from their frustration over the delays wrought by such environmental suits, U.S. oilmen feel that Washington is moving too slowly in leasing new offshore areas. The Interior Department recently stepped up its schedule of lease sales over the next five years, from 26 to 30, but that will do nothing in the near future to halt the gradual decline in U.S. oil production that began in 1971. Oil executives say that given the time it takes to develop offshore fields-the usual lag between discovery and full production is seven to ten years -leasing should be expanded sharply. After all, they point out, while other countries have leased as much as 35% of their coastal waters for exploration, the U.S. has opened up only about 4%.

#### **Buying Jobs**

To survive in Youngstown

Last year the Aeroquip Corp., a sub-sidiary of Toledo-based Libbey-Owens-Ford, announced that it was closing its hydraulic hose plant in Youngstown, Ohio. The city was already struggling to absorb the layoffs of more than 4.000 steelworkers, and new job prospects in the area seemed slim. So some of the 375 employees decided to buy the 48-acre facility and run it themselves

Now, nine months after the new employee-owned company, Republic Hose Manufacturing Corp., took over the onestory plant, productivity is up 40%, and the rate of rejected products has dropped from 8% to 1%. The firm, which today employs 130, estimates that for its first complete fiscal year it will earn a pretax profit of up to \$600,000 on revenues of \$7 million: that is less than the approximately \$12 million in revenues of Aeroquip's final year but at least double the new owners' initial projections.

Officers at Aeroquip were skeptical when the Youngstown employees presented their plan to buy the plant, but they agreed to sell if the buyers could pay the \$2.5 million price. Frank Ciarniello, head of the United Rubber Workers local and a machine operator at the plant, and William Hawkins, then a general foreman and now vice president for operations, persuaded C.C. ("Pete") Broadwater. Aeroquip's manager of hose operations to quit his job and join the new company as chairman and president. Aided by the Ohio Public Interest Campaign, a group that works to encourage business development, and Youngstown Mayor J. Phillip Richley, the three men managed to raise a bit more than \$2.5 million.



Hawkins, Ciarniello and Broadwater Productivity without time clocks.

loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and the Economic Development Administration, and the city contributed \$750,000 (by buying 33 of the plant's acres). Six managers bought \$100,-000 worth of Republic stock, or 40% of the total. Later about 90 other employees invested \$70,000 in the shares

Aeroquip sold the plant because, officials said, it was too costly to run. By installing two new boilers, Broadwater trimmed utility bills 80%, to \$200,000 annually. Other changes were more painful. The number of salaried employees was reduced to 16 from 50, and the top six managers took a combined pay cut of \$71,000 a year. With union support, Broadwater dropped hourly wages to a flat \$5, from as much as \$6.50. Paid holidays fell to eight from twelve. Vacations, which had averaged five to six weeks annually, were reduced and dropped altogether for the first year. Also axed: the costly pension plan, which had been chewing up \$900,000 a year, or between 6% and 7% of the operating budget. Instead, the shareholder-employees chose a combination of improved insurance benefits, bonus and profit-sharing plans, and

the promise of eventual stock dividends. Yet morale is high. Even though time clocks and foremen's whistles have been thrown out, Company Chief Broadwater believes workers are putting in longer hours. "We're not martyrs, we just want to see this place go," says Union Leader Ciarniello, who attends board meetings. "I'd make a deal with the devil to keep this place open.'

#### Fragrance War: France vs. U.S.

A barrage of brash scents

The hype was pure Madison Avenue, though the locale was Paris. First there was a gushing news release. "Since ancient times," it declared, "perhaps since the Garden of Eden, woman has communed with perfume. In creating Nahema today, Guerlain adds a prestigious page to this eternal dialogue." Then came an "intime" press dinner for 40 or so at Maxim's, followed on another evening by a glittering soirée near the Place de la Concorde, where 650 guests were plied with champagne as the new scent being introduced by the doyenne of French perfume houses filled the air.

Guerlain spent more than \$10 million to launch its first new perfume since 1975, and it will doubtless make a similar splash when it brings the pricey (\$85 per oz.) fragrance to the U.S. next year. Nahema's debut was one of the biggest barrages in a war of dollars and scents being waged by French perfumers this fall: more than 20 new fragrances are coming out, and most will carry the names of well-known fashion houses, including Balenciaga, Courrèges and Balmain. Without their perfumes, many of the top French fashion names would simply disappear. Robert Ricci, head of the Nina Ricci firm, openly concedes that his firm could not exist without its worldwide per-

fume sales. Says he: "It is very difficult to make money out of clothes, and impossible out of haute couture." High sales volume cannot be achieved with clothes, since no one style can ever have really broad appeal. Perfumes, by contrast, are bought everywhere, in all seasons and by all kinds of people, from secretaries to so-cialites. L'Air du Temps and other fragrances account for 75% of Nina Ricci's revenue. Several fashion bastions, among them Schiaparelli, Chanel and Paco Rabanne, are said to rely on perfume profits to keep their doors open.

But now France's traditionally subtle perfumes are under siege. Though the

dignant. Robert Ricci complains that the assertive American-type perfumes should "only appeal to jet-setters who want to Lanvin's marketing director, Jean-Louis Delpuech, scoffs that U.S. perfume makers have tended "to go 'down market' to a type of woman who demands more smell for her money." But others are more philosophical about the demand for perfumes with staying power. Robert Young, president of Yves Saint Laurent perfumes, traces the taste for strong fragrances to the same craving for identity that makes people want designer names on their clothes. Says he: "The French were wrong when they failed to respond to this need

Whatever the reason, powerful scents are selling. Worldwide sales of Opium are expected to reach \$80 million this year, a lot for a brand that has been out for only two years. The top-selling perfume of all,





Ads in U.S. publications for the potent trend-setters: Opium and Revion's big winner Wafting to riches with those who want shock value or more smell for their money.

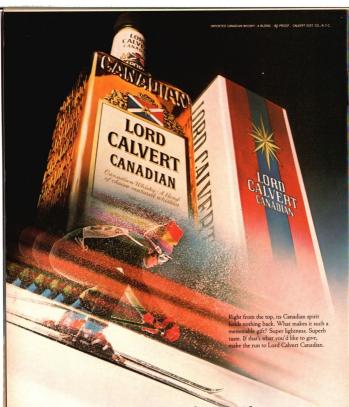
gentle Chanel No. 5 remains a bestseller, this fall's freshet of new scents was triggered by the success of Opium, which is sold under the Yves Saint Laurent label. It was so popular in Europe after its launching there in 1977 that its appearance in the U.S. had to be delayed a year for lack of supply. As it happens, Opium is marketed by a subsidiary of the Squibb Corp., the U.S. pharmaceutical firm, which pays the Yves Saint Laurent fashion house a royalty in return for the use of its name. More galling to the French, Opium is a strong scent; it thus follows in the style of the brash and popular American perfumes, like Revlon's Charlie and Jontue, that are edging out long dominant French brands as the leading sellers in West Germany, Britain and Switzerland, among other markets. Tellingly, Guerlain's Nahema and many other new French scents are potent perfumes in the IIS style

Some French fashion chiefs are in-

with an estimated \$150 million in annual sales, remains Revlon's six-year-old Charlie.

What seems to concern the French as much as the spread of the American scent is the expansion of American ownership of perfume houses. Coty, for instance, is owned by the Pfizer pharmaceutical firm, Pierre Balmain by Revlon, and Jean d'Albret by Max Factor. Globally, sales of U.S.-owned perfume firms exceeded \$1 billion last year, compared with \$737 million for the French. Girding themselves against further U.S. competition, many older French perfume houses have sought mergers with larger European corporations, and a long moribund national perfume-promoting organization called Prestige has been revived. Says Bernard Lanvin, head of the familyowned firm that bears his name: "Until recently we were content to compete among ourselves. Now we're closing ranks."





The spirit of Canada: Give it for the Holidays.

#### **Economy & Business**

# **Egypt's Promise of Peace**

But first, the problem of its people's great expectations

"Peace is not an abstract. It means a better life for people. We have shaken off prejudice. Now we must destroy poverty, ignorance, hunger."

That is what Egypt's President Anway as a result of his bold decision to make peace with Israel. Now, two years after his flight has been a result of his bold decision to make peace with Israel. Now, two years after his flight his peace with the peace with the

Yet Egypt's economy today is a mix of unexpected strength and too familiar decay. The muscle is almost all in the country's robust foreign receipts. Despite the aid and trade boycott mounted against Egypt by other Arab nations after the peace treaty signing, Cairo can easily meet its foreign exchange needs. The largest source of funds is the money sent home by Egyptians working abroad; this will total \$2 billion in 1979, up from just \$200 million six years ago. Suez Canal revenues will bring in \$600 million and could rise to \$1 billion a year by 1982, after the waterway is widened to allow two-way traffic. Another burgeoning source is tourism, which will yield \$700 million this

Then there is oil. An exporter only since 1974, Egypt will sell \$1.1 billion worth of crude this year, accounting for 40% of its trade income. Never a member of OPEC, the country doubled the price of its oil early this year and now charges a robust \$34 per bbl., except for what is sold to Israel. Egypt reportedly agreed to sell oil to the Israelis at a price of roughly \$27 per bbl. in the hope that this would encourage investment in Egypt by Jewish-American businessmen. Oil-exploration deals have been signed with a number of Western firms, and hopes are high that new strikes may be made in the Sinai, the Gulf of Suez and the Western Desert. Oilmen reckon that by 1982 Egypt may nearly double its production to 1 million bbl. a day, which would put the country almost in a class with Algeria.

Thanks to its foreign income. Egypt has not been hurt economically by the loss of the \$800 million or so in Arab aid it used to get annually, or by the Arab countries' refusal to do business with Cairo; before the boycott, those states accounted for only 7% of Egypt's trade.

Arab anger remains high; the Egyptians expect that ail of their postal, telephone and telex links to other Arab countries, as well as the remaining airline flights, will be severed in March, when Egypt and Israel plant to open embassics in Jerusalem and Cairo. Still, some top Egyptians believe that the beyond will not be supported to the control of the support of



Cairo's new look: U.S. pop ad and minaret

A blend of strength and familiar decay.

would not undermine Egypt or the peace treaty; they would go on shipping oil through the canal and the Suez-Mediterranean pipeline, and the \$2 billion that they and Kuwait have in the Cenral Bank of Egypt would not be pulled out. The reason, says the aide: "The Saudis shudder at what is happening in Iran. They are beginning to understand the meaning of peace."

Nonetheless, Egypt is now heavily dependent on Western and Japanese aid and investment. Cairo officials fear that the Arab irritation with Egypt may deter Western companies from seeking out the joint-venture projects with Egyptian partners that Sadat is encouraging. Though the oil companies have been involved in exploration for some years, the list of other major U.S. investors that have moved into Egypt or are eriously considering doing so is still fairly show the project of the project in the planning stage.

Yet Egypt has secured much Western financial assistance. This year it will get more than \$1.7 billion in loans and grants, including \$1 billion from the U.S. (which is also giving Israel \$2.3 billion than \$1.2 billion in loans and has totaled about \$4 billion since 1976, is channeled to specific projects, such as the modernization of electric-power and water and sewer facilities. (These funds are in addition to the aid packages of \$4 billion \$1.2 billion than \$1.2 billion tha

Egypt's domestic economy is a mess. Despite a growth rate of about 8% this year, the bulk of the country's 40 million people remain desperately poor, with an average income of under \$300 (vs. \$2,700 for Israel). In the past year, thousands of peasants have a bandoned the land to jam peasants have a bandoned the land to jam that the pease per section. Thus unemployment is soaring at a time when inflation is hovering above 25%.

That is largely a result of out-of-count orthogovernment spending, which this year will produce a deficit of \$4.3 billion in a bugget of under 510 billion. Sadat will not out defense outlays \$1.4 billion this year! until the last of the Small is high spending the state of the Small is the state of the Small \$1.7 billion) used to hold down the cost offood and fuel, a vestige of Nasser-era socialism. Despite big hikes in the cost offipered wheat (Egypt produces less than \$1.2 a bud, the same as in the 1930s and a fifth of the real cost.

In 1977, when the government last tried to raise food prices (bread went to 2e), riots erupted that nearly toppled Sadat. But if the President is to get more foreign Couns—he has said that Egypt will need to be suffered to the said that Egypt will need the said that Egypt will need to be suffered to the said that Egypt will need the said that Egypt for the International Monetary Fund. The IMF has been pressing Egypt for economic reforms, particularly a cut in the subsidies, and it is sending a team to Cairo this month to see what progress has been made.

The crunch will come in January with the announcement of the 1980 budget, which will almost certainly contain some subsidy cuts. On that potentially explosive occasion, Sadat may need all of his considerable powers of persuasion to convince his people that the "better life" he has promised is still imminerable.

# Science

# Tailing a Comet

A rendezvous in space

When Halley's Comet last streaked across the skies in 1910, it was for many an unwelcome visitor. Fearful that the earth would be enveloped by deadly gases in its glowing tail, people bought comet pills to ward off its effects, and held end-of-the-world gatherings. In 1985, when the comet returns-as it does every three-quarters of a century

-it should get a friendlier reception. In fact, NASA is planning a scientific welcoming party in space.

Last week the space agency announced the award of \$1.15 million Halley's Comet on its last appearance in 1910 contracts to Boeing and Lockheed for preliminary studies of a new rocket. Its purpose: to power an unmanned spacecraft that will intercept Halley's Comet as it sweeps around the sun. Known as the solar electric propulsion system, the engine could become the workhorse of deep space, carrying probes on far-flung missions across the solar system

Until now all space probes have been powered entirely by chemical rockets. Though they can develop enormous thrust, they are voracious consumers of fuel. In only nine minutes, the Saturn 5 moon rockets burned up 3,000 tons of liquid fuel. With such propellants, even larger rockets and exorbitant amounts of fuel would be needed to rendezvous with fastmoving objects like comets, which travel at 198,000 km (124,000 miles) per hour in the vicinity of the sun

The ion engine is far more economical. With electricity generated by solar



panels, it strips electrons off the atoms of vaporized mercury passing through a coffee-can-like chamber, converting them to ions. Expelled at high speeds in a focused beam, the charged particles act like a rocket exhaust, propelling the craft forward. Though its thrust is minuscule and far too feeble to lift payloads from the earth, the ion engine performs efficiently in the vacuum of space. It can function for years because it draws on solar energy and uses fuel sparingly. It can be stopped and restarted countless times and accelerate spacecraft to extremely high

If Congress provides the needed funding, the probe will be carried into earth orbit by the space shuttle in the summer of 1985. Boosted by a conventional rocket, it will fly off toward the comet, gradually accelerated by its cluster of six or eight small ion engines, during the four-

month journey. On command from earth, it will drop a small instrumentpacked probe provided by the Eu-ropean Space Agency directly into the comet's head, which scientists believe is made up of icy debris and a smattering of organic molecules. Because comets have probably changed little since they were formed, data

from the probe may reveal much about the early days of the solar system. Three years later, while swinging around the sun, the mother ship will rendezvous with a second comet called Tempel 2 and follow it for a year. During that time, it will continually observe all the changes the comet undergoes as it makes its fiery hairpin turn around the sun and heads off into space again. Then the craft will maneuver toward Tempel's head and perhaps give it a parting nudge to see how solid it is.



Hear them all again this year, Holly Ho!, An Old-Fashioned Christmas, Yes, There Is a Santa Claus and other favorites. Walter Matthau is The Stingiest Man in Town. the tight-fisted old curmudgeon with a heart finally touched by the spirit of Christmas. A holiday special for the whole family, brought to you with best wishes from Aluminum Company of America.



# What makes Chicago's Channel 11 the most-watched public television station in the nation?



Over 126 uninterrupted hours of fine programming each week!



C Lorisard U.S.A. 1971

# Unexpected taste



Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

# **People**

Tiny but hardly fragile, she flew tourist class, praying briefly before the jet touched down at Oslo's Fornebu Airport. Dressed as always in bluetrimmed white sari and sandals with a threadhare wool overcoat her only concession to subfreezing temperatures, Serbian-born Mother Teresa, 69. the "angel of the slums" of Calcutta, arrived to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. At her request, the Nobel committee eschewed the traditional banquet after the presentation and donated the \$7,000 that the dinner for 135 would have cost to her Calcutta-based Missionaries of Charity, who will use the money to feed 400 poor people for a year. The \$190,000 award money that goes with the Nobel Prize will be used to build homes and hospitals for lepers.

Actress Jean Stapleton might well be considered a new driving force behind the Equal Rights Amendment. Currently



on a ten-city tour with a pro- Mother Teresa with Nobel Prize; at right, Chairman John Sanness

only transitional, because that's not the goal of feminism. The goal is to forget about it and regard everybody equally under the law.

His handling of last winter's record blizzards helped bury the political career of former Chicago Mayor Michael Bilandic. Now a sculpture of Bilandic and his socialite wife Heather, by John Sefick, has cre-



duction of George Kelly's Daisy Mayme, she has been steering limousine services onto the road toward employment equality by requesting female drivers whenever she needs a chauffeur. A feminist, Stapleton has been able to have her cake and Edith too. In Boston, two women drivers were added to a once all-male payroll, and in Washington, she was expertly guided through the city's busy streets by Joann Wernke, 24. In Seattle, however, Stapleton suggested that a local limo service was taking the wrong route by keeping it all in the family just a little too much: it hired only women. Said she: "I hope that's



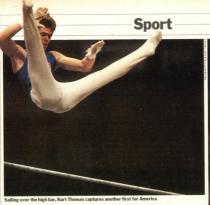
ated another blizzard, this one of controversy. Sefick's The Bilandics. which the sculptor describes as "a Chicago rendition of Grant Wood's American Gothic," went on display in the city's Daley Center in mid-November. The work depicts the couple relaxing, with a taped voice coming from the former mayor's figure saving: "Put another log on the fire, Heather. I



Sculptor Sefick and The Bilandics

think it is beginning to snow again. My God, there must be eight feet out there now, Heather, I don't know what to do." After only a few hours of showing, the Chicago Council on Fine Arts had the exhibit covered up and charged the artist with "character assassination." The matter wound up in court. The result: Art 1, City Hall 0. Sefick, who is now preparing The Bilandics for exhibit, is still mystified by all the excitement. "I just meant it to be funny," he says.

Leroy ("Satchel") Paige, 73, the lanky pitcher who over four decades terrified opponents and electrified fans with his artistry on the mound, is about to get the TV-movie treatment. In Don't Look Back, an ABC film to be aired next year, Lou Gossett Jr. will portray Hall of Famer Paige, Gossett, 42, who played sandlot ball in Brooklyn with a lefty named Sandy Koufax, is thrilled to be portraying Paige, the man who did not believe in looking back, because, as he explained in a phrase that has entered the language, "someone may be gaining on you.'



# **Coming of Age in Fort Worth**

U.S. male gymnasts finish third in World Championships

t was the last men's event in the World d was the last men's event in the Gymnastics Championships, the finals in the individual competition on the high bar, and the Soviets' Alexander Tkachev went first. He was trailing Kurt Thomas, the finest male gymnast in U.S. history, by just .025 points. Leaping up to the bar. Tkachev spun through a series of dazzling maneuvers. He launched himself into a twisting flyaway somersault, swooped down, then grabbed the bar a split second before crashing to the floor. Finally. Tkachev arched his body high above the bar, twisted through another flying double somersault with two halftwists and landed flawlessly, arms outstretched in triumph before the

judges. Long minutes passed, then the score was flashed: 9.90, the highest score the judges were to give in the event during the championships.

Moments later, it was Thomas' turn. He needed at least to equal Tkachev's inspired display if he were to win the gold medal. A slight separation of the legs as he arced through his routine, a break in the clean line of his outstretched body and the title would be lost. Jammed into Fort Worth's convention center, the crowd of 9.200 that had been roaring for its favorites sensed the meaning of the moment and fell silent: never before had an American tested muscle and nerve under such pressure in a world-class gymnastics Thomas grasped the bar. He swung

around once, twice, building speed and momentum for a spread-legged somersault over the bar, reaching in mid-air to grab the bar again before swinging into a perfect handstand. For a moment, he was frozen, balanced perfectly upside down. Then he flipped into action again, knifing his inverted body through a double "German" giant swing, arching his back into another handstand, twirling, spinning. Finally, tucking his knees into his chest, Thomas whipped into his dismount:





Thomas responding to victory cheers

a double somersault with a half-twist on each revolution. If he faltered on landing, took one steadying step, he would lose. He landed solidly and the gold medal was his. The judges' 9.90 merely confirmed the crowd's shout of delight: America's male gymnasts had arrived In the final major meet before next

July's Olympic Games in Moscow, U.S. men won three gold medals,

three silvers and a bronze in individual events. At the last world championships in 1978, the U.S. took just one men's event Thomas in the floor exercises. This time, Thomas won two gold medals and two silvers, and came within .275 of a point, after 18 events, of beating the Soviets' Alexander Ditiatin for the coveted all-around title. America's Bart Conner won a gold on the parallel bars and a bronze on the vault. What was more, the American men captured the bronze in the team competition. the first team medal ever for the U.S. in the world championships. Said Conner: "It's the go-

ahead, the green light. Now we can go on to every major world competition as a contender

Thomas and Conner coolly dueled the world's best, displaying not only solid technical skills but the flair and inventiveness that raise their sport to art Conner's performance on the parallel bars was such a blend. Legs spread in a straddle position. he supported himself on one bar, pressed slowly up into a handstand-then shifted to a one-armed handstand. He was the only finalist even to attempt such a stunt. For making the difficult look easy. Conner earned a 9.90 score and a gold medal.

The U.S. men's team, however, still lacks the depth to be sure of performing as well in Moscow. Says Coach Roger Counsil: "What we need are three more Bart Conners or three more Kurt Thomases." Thomas, 23, is in his prime as a gymnast. Now Soviets' Kim an assistant coach at Arizona

State, he has honed his routines in international meets for five years. Conner, a senior at the University of Oklahoma, has begun to come into his own at 21. But the rest of the U.S. squad of six are

still young and green. If the U.S. star is rising, Japan's

fortunes seem on the wane. For 20 years they had dominated men's gymnastics so completely-winning every

Olympic and world championship team gold medal since 1960-that many of the difficult tricks bear the names of the Japanese gymnasts who invented them. But a solid Soviet team, led by Ditiatin, 22, and the exciting Tkachev, 22, may change the language of men's gymnas-tics. Says former U.S. Olympian Muriel Grossfeld: "The Soviets are superb, awesome under pressure. At least five of the six Soviet men can do Itricksl only one or two could do last year. It's amazing that a team could have that kind of depth."

The women's team competition turned into a struggle between the Soviets, the defending champions, and the Rumanians, who got limited help from Nadia Comaneci. Four years older and 2 in. taller than she was at the Montreal Olympics, when she scored her seven perfect "tens" and won four gold medals. Nadia came to Fort Worth determined to prove



daunting string of perfor-mances. Then an infection flared in her left hand and she was forced to enter a local hospital for treatment. When she emerged the next day, her hand was red and swollen to nearly twice its normal size. Despite obvious pain, she competed in one more event, the balance beam, and as the crowd gasped, whipped through two flipflops, bearing all her weight on one hand. Nadia's courageous effort was good for a 9.95. The next day she returned to the hospital and surgeons operated on her hand to drain the infection. Understandably, Nadia looked grim all week. Said she: "I have nothing to smile about Meanwhile, the air was

that little girls can grow up and still be winners. In the

first day of compulsory exer-

cises, she ran off her usual

suddenly filled with falling gymnasts. Three Soviet women in a row lost their grip and crashed to the mats while competing on the uneven bars. From then on, they played it con-

servatively, eliminating some of the more difficult tricks in the floor exercises in hopes of staying on their feet. The Rumanians charged ahead. Emilia Eberle. 15, heiress-apparent to Nadia's throne, reeled off a dazzling floor exercise: Melita Ruhn whistled through a difficult and risky performance on the uneven parallel bars. When the totals

were in, the Rumanians had edged out the Soviets by .625 points. It was only the second time the Soviet women had not won an Olympic or world championship team title since 1952.

After the compulsory exercises, the American women were in fourth place. But competing on the beam, three American women went up and three fell off, one of them twice. That did it. The team finished a disappointing sixth. Lamented Coach Linda Metheny Mulvihill: "Everybody tightened up. It was a little scary for the girls.'

The grande dame of the championships turned out to be Nelli Kim. 22, who saved Soviet honor by winning the all-around title. Her goldmedal performance in the floor exercise was women's gymnastics at its best, a mature blend of dance and acrobatics. Kim's routines are elegant, sculpted studies in a sport that contracted a lingering case of fanny-wagging cuteness from Olga Korbut. With a gold medal draped around her neck, Kim assayed the Lolita style of her rivals: "Even girls who are 18 and 19 for some reason try to do everything possible to look twelve and 13. I think we should separate women's and children's gymnastics.

The happiest surprise of the championships was the return of the Chinese. They had not competed in the world championships or Olympics since 1962, and, in a sport in which yesterday's supertrick is today's ordinary item, they were not expected to stir much attention. Chinese Men's Coach Xia Deiun admitted that the gap had hurt his country's development program. Said he: "During the Cultural Revolution, many of the schools were closed, most of the

spare-time sports academies were closed, and for five years there was no training for our gymnasts. Our men's team has one gymnast who is 30. He started gymnastics before the Gang of Four. The rest are very young, and they started after the troubles in China But we have no one in the middle. So now we must do two years' training in a single year if we are to reach the top level."

M any coaches at Fort Worth argued that the Chinese have already just about reached their goal. They often received low scores from Eastern European judges notorious for voting as if the championships were Warsaw Pact property. But the Chinese were cheered by their rivals. The Chinese women performed on the uneven parallel bars with a joyful daring that quickly made them favorites of the crowd. Said Frank Bare, chief of the U.S. Gymnastics Federation: "I just couldn't understand the judging on the Chinese. Their women on Nadia

uneven parallel bars were incredible, the best I've ever seen." One of them, Ma Yanhong, was so good that the judges could no longer fend off the boos: Ma shared a gold medal with East Germany's Maxi Gnauck after scoring two 9.95s and two 9.90s. Said U.S. Coach Counsil: "They're good, really good. I'd like to steal some ideas from

them Not that he really needed any for the U.S. men's team. As the final day drew to a close, the victory stand was filled, for the first time, with smiling Americans. Kurt Thomas summed up: "For so long, our flag has been down in the box somewhere during the medal ceremonies. Now it was up there almost every time. It was a great feeling." On to Moscow.





TIME, DECEMBER 24, 1979





# Cinema

## **Bombs Bursting in Air**

1941 Directed by Steven Spielberg; Written by Robert Zemeckis, Bob Gale

he biggest problem with Steven The biggest problem.

Spielberg's 1941 is its budget: this film is the most expensive Hollywood farce ever made. Certainly money has its uses in movies, but in a comedy? A key element of humor is surprise; jokes are funniest when they sneak up on the audience out of nowhere. In big-budget film making, the opportunities for comic ambush quickly disappear. Every joke announces itself in deafening stereo sound. Every pratfall is as momentous as Cecil B. DeMille's parting of the Red Sea. Punch lines cannot be thrown away, but are instead hurled like thunderbolts. While there are some amusing moments in 1941, there is none of the spontaneity that makes for fun The movie's premise is as overblown

as its execution. 1941 seems to be composed of ill-matched parts of The Russians Are Coming, It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World, Animal House, The War of

the Worlds and I Wanna Hold Your Hand (also written by the Lorraine Gary, right, faces invaders in her suburban home team of Zemeckis and Gale). Set around Los Angeles right after Pearl Harbor, the film shows what might have happened if panicky Californians had convinced themselves that they were under Japanese attack. The frantic characters come in all ages and types. There are jitterbugging kids at a USO dance (Treat Williams, Bobby DiCicco), trigger-happy soldiers and pilots (Dan Aykroyd, Warren Oates, John Belushi), middle-aged suburbanites (Ned Beatty, Lorraine

Gary, Murray Hamilton), and stray German, American and Japanese commanding officers (Christopher Lee, Robert Stack, Toshiro Mifune). Such oldtime Hollywood character actors as Li-

onel Stander, Elisha Cook and Slim Pickens also fly by along the film's manic way. Indeed, 1941's players are so numerous and diverse that one almost expects cameos by the Dead End Kids or maybe Anna May Wong. While it was generous of Spiel-

berg to employ so large a percentage of the Screen Actors Guild, the huge cast almost immobilizes Belush the movie. It takes too long to es-

tablish who everyone is and to knit all the plot strands together. Even though the film is relentlessly busy-there seems to be a physical gag in every shot-it has little of the director's usual narrative drive. The movie's story does not so



much move forward as gradually selfdestruct. At times 1941 drags to a complete and stultifying halt: a lengthy dancehall brawl, conceived along the lines of a, massive Laurel and Hardy pie fight, somehow comes out both mirthless and mean-spirited.

Since Spielberg gives each actor the same small amount of screen time, the audience has no one to root for, and the stars have few chances to make a

strong impression. Often the frothiest bits, such as the doubleentendre courtship of a secretary (Nancy Allen) and a young soldier (Tim Matheson), are suffocated by John Williams' excessive musical score. Only Belushi upstages the chaos around him, and even his repertoire of eating and belching jokes seems strained when separated from the scruffy, modest context of Animal House.

The movie's successful sequences, which are quite wonderful, occur only at the beginning and the end. 1941 opens with a sly and witty takeoff on the classic first scene of Spielberg's Jaws. When a phony war breaks out in the film's final

> fight over the glittering period movie palaces of Hollywood Boulevard, quickly followed by the destruction of an entire amusement park. Technically accomplished as the effects are. it is Spielberg's characteristic childlike glee that ignites these scenes. He really likes to smash enormous, expensive toys to bits, and he urges the audience on to share that pleasure with him. If 1941's budget cannot buy laughter, it at least brings to life one's most juvenile fantasies about F.A.O. Schwarz.

third, there is a dazzling dog-

Frank Rich

# Theater

# A-yip-i-o-ee-ay!

OKLAHOMA! Music by Richard Rodgers Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II Choreography by Agnes De Mille

here is no need to venture to lands and cities of ancient civilizations in order to indulge in an archaeological dig. Broadway will suffice. For the past three or four years, month has scarcely followed month without the unearthing of some hit found one. With three trusty assistants -his horse, his saddle and his gun-the cowboy hero of Oklahoma!, Curly (Laurence Guittard), is his own man. Where is the man who would dare or would be permitted to carve out his personal destiny that way today? There is a winning comic figure in Oklahoma!, a lustful Persian peddler (Bruce Adler) who is the butt of much joshing and a shotgun wedding. Corrosive irony! The Persians of our day hold Americans hostages at the butt end of their rifles.

Revivalitis is symptomatic of anemic creative initiative, always exempting Harold Prince and Stephen Sondheim. The re-



Laurence Guittard startles Mary Wickes by singing Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin

"The corn is as high as a elephant's eye, an' it looks like it's climbin' clear up to the sky.

play or musical of the past. Some fare well; some do badly. The chances are that Oklahoma!, at Broadway's Palace Theater, will be a hit. Its endearing score is indestructible, and the new production is finely cast and admirably polished

The fact remains that Oklahoma! is as anachronistic as the surrey with the fringe on top. More than any other theater form, the musical mirrors the social milieu in which it is born. This show's ostensible locale and time span are Indian territory, now Oklahoma, just before statehood. But its real dateline is U.S.A., 1943. It exudes robust confidence, the abiding force of the individual will, and a subliminal, but immutable, determination to defeat the Nazis and the Japanese

"Ev'rything's goin' my way": so go the lyrics. What nook or dell of the U.S.A. in the shadow of the 1980s echoes them? Doubt and the rage of impotence stalk the land. People worry about whether they can gas up to cross a state, let alone sponse of playgoers is credited to nostalgia. Sheer escapism seems more like it. Oklahoma! is nothing if not escapist.

The creaky book centers on true love between Curly, a bold man, and Laurev (Christine Andreas), a spirited maiden, aided by an earthy matchmaker, Aunt Eller (Mary Wickes). They make it real, even when the dialogue resembles subtitles from a silent movie. As in the silents, there is a villain, Jud, played by Martin Vidnovic, who brings to a thankless role a Freudian depth of characterization and a richly textured voice.

The dances bear the lean, angular, unmistakable signature of Agnes De Mille. Some of them are rodeo-hoydenish and others are balletically romantic. The songs, of course, are a Comstock lode of golden oldies from People Will Say We're in Love to Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin' You won't just be humming these tunes as you leave the theater. You will hum them - T.E. Kalem for the rest of your life.

# REGGIE **JACKSON** BATTING LOU GEHRIG.

There are a couple of things you probably know about Lou Gehria. That he was one of the greatest Yankees who ever lived. And that he died in the prime of his life.

What you might not know is that the disease he died from is called Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. That since it killed him in 1941, millions of Americans have also died from it. That it is the most demeaning destruction of human life that we know. That there is no cure.

If I am successful, and every fan sends money, a cure might be found. If I strike out, thousands of people may die this year.

So please, send whatever amount you can to the National ALS Foundation."



### Books

### Transcendence. Incorporated

KARMA COLA by Gita Mehta Simon & Schuster; 201 pages; \$9.95

he '60s introduced the medium as The message, and the '70s perfected the package as the product. Both points converge in Karma Cola: Marketing the Mystic East, where, from millenniums before Marshall McLuhan and Ernest Dichter, the pitch has been that the substance is the illusion. And vice versa: not long ago, an Indian airline promoted a package tour with the slogan NIR-VANA FOR \$100 A DAY.

Gita Mehta's witty documentary satire illustrates that the cost can be considerably higher. This is especially true for the thousands of Europeans and Americans who have flocked to the Indian subcontinent in search of enlightenment, cheap dope and, like the Californian who turned her sadhana into a course on "inner environments," opportunity. As reckoned by the Hindus and Gore Vidal, this dark, chaotic age of Kali seethes with confusions, corruption and misapprehension. Karma, for example, a rather severe concept of determinism, has been turned into a metaphysical jelly bean by hippies, shopping-center swamis and jet-lagged gurus. "Karma," writes Mehta, is now felt as a sort of vibration and Krishna is a doe-eyed pinup.

Mehta, 36, is an Indian-born, Cambridge-educated former teacher of Greek tragedy. She has clarifying things to say about those who think that life is a bed of roses and those who believe it is a bed of nails: "For us [Hindus], eternal life is death-not in the bosom of Jesus-but just death, no more being born again to endure life again to die again. Yet people come in ever-increasing numbers to India to be born again with the conviction that

all our celebrations, which are still lively and colorful. is the realization that we are at a wake. But the tourists we draw because of that color and that liveliness appear to think that they are at a christening. The East not only ac-

commodates Western delusions but also compliments them with imitation. There are the lyrics of a popular Indian song inspired by a movie that found God in a hash pipe: "Take a drag. Take a drag. I'm wiped out./ Say it in the morning. Say it in the evening./ Hare



Gita Mehta

#### Excerpt

At one morning session at the World Conference on the Future of Mankind, the English-speaking delegates in Committee Room B were discussing 'Science and Spiritual Wisdom.' After the third speaker, a meteorologist, had delivered his speech, an earnest American student stood up and asked

'Sir? Isn't science leading us deeper and deeper into the possibility of total self-annihilation? The meteorologist hunched

closer to the microphone 'Let us say there is a nuclear holocaust. What will it do? I shall tell you what it will do. It will cleanse the world!

Don't you understand? We are going toward a post-nuclear, post-Armageddon Golden Age!' The American student nodded

sagely and sat down, grasping the moral significance of nuclear war for the first time.

Krishna Hare Rama Hare Krishna Hare Rama." There are also Western notions on better transcendence through chemistry. Mehta notes that young foreigners frequently sell their passports to buy drugs; the documents are reported stolen and easily replaced at local embassies. She also reports that villagers who refused to take smallpox vaccinations 15 years ago are now "dropping uppers and downers with the best of them," and "Benares looks set on replacing Bangkok as Needle City,

Asia

o pium as the opiate of the people is not a new story; blending religion, drugs and pop culture in an ancient culture is. When Allen Ginsberg made his pilgrimage to India in 1962, his influence was limited to the handful of people who read his poetry. When the Beatles headed east in 1966-68, they affected tens of millions with their celebrity and music. They also laid the foundations of the international guru business. Mehta has an impish eye for the spirit trade; a multinational convocation of celibates meets in Delhi under the motto ROYALTY IS PURITY PLUS PERSONALITY: downtown, hundreds of Children of God are demonstrating for the principle of making love for Jesus. A California touch therapist attends a session in an ashram only to discover that his Indian counterparts use 2-ft.-long clubs. The visitor emerges with a broken arm. At a Delhi football stadium the followers of one guru await the miraculous proof of God from their master. His evidence: "God exists because if you look in the Oxford English Dictionary under the letter G, you will eventually find the word God." The prize for Hindu chutzpah, however, goes to the master who asked an ambassador's wife about the pain in her leg. "It has never given any pain," replied the woman. The unflustered guru's response: "Leg will be better now

Not all Mehta's observations are that amusing. A French couple arrive at their consulate with their dead baby. They demand and get money for the

> leave the body at a crematorium with a note that reads, "A Present for the French Consul." Hippies lie stoned and malnourished on the beaches of Goa; a young European woman sits for days in a stupor with her fatherless child hanging onto a withered breast; a cult of ritual murderers, known as the Anand Marg, stalks the streets for victims; an American would-be rabbi buys a six-year-old waif from her father and is shocked when she attempts to demonstrate her grati-

infant's funeral but then



tude with sexual favors.

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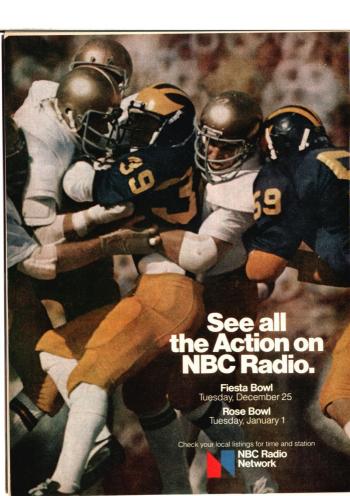
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#### Books

In only 201 pages, Mehta embraces anormous variety of life and death. Her style is light without being flip; her skepticism never descends to cynicism. Given her subject this is a miracle of rationalism and taste. — R.Z. Sheppard

#### The Lost Man

J.M. BARRIE & THE LOST BOYS by Andrew Birkin Potter; 323 pages; \$14.95

or 75 years audiences have regarded peter Pan as child's play. In fact, the work now enchanting a new generation on Broadway is not fantasy but tragedy. Nor is it, as the subtitle declares, about a "boy who wouldn't grow up." It is about a man who couldn't.

The stunted adult was Playwright James M. Barrie; the event that maimed him, the death in a skating accident of an older brother. Jamie, who was six when the accident occurred, imitated David, and even put on his clothes. But none of it did any good: Jamie remained the runt of the family, whereas the lost David, in his mother's eyes, would always be tall, handsome, ripe with promise. "When I became a man," Barrie noted sadly, "[David] was still a boy of 13."

That was as old as anyone should be, concluded Barri. "Nothing that happens after we are twelve matters very much," added the little Soot, whose body coperated by arresting its growth at 5 ft. But the adult world mattered when, after graduation from Edinburgh University, he was expected to prepare for a solid proper file of the part of the period of



Andrew Birkin

Secret yearning for vanished innocence

The problem of a career was solved when Barrie discovered a talent for the sentimental stories flavored by Victorians. He wrote about his mother, his schildhood and, most particularly, about boys. The other problem—women—was more difficult. Sketching out a character, he noted: "Perhaps the curse of his life that he never 'had a woman." "Whether that curse

"Perhaps the curse of his life that he never 'had a woman.'" Whether that curse was autobiographical is moot, but in 1894, when he was 34, James did marry Actress Mary Ansell, the lead of his second play, Walker, London.

Whatever happened or did not happen in the bedroom, Mary was not a large part of Barrie's life. His chief attachments were reserved for male youths. Finally, in the late '90s, he met and, in effect, married his true love: the Davies family. Arthur Davies was a successful barriester. his wife you was a successful barriester. his wife you be a superior of the protact has been a superior of the proeach as perfect in his way as David had been so long ago. Slowly, almost insidiously, the playwright enveloped them with his charm and money. All but one of the boys adored Barrie and his tales. He, in turn, created for them the character of Peter Pan. "I suppose," he said, "I always knew that I made Peter by rubbing the five of you violently together, as savages with two sticks produce a flame."

Barrie was now half a father, and fate soon gave him full title. Arthur died of cancer in 1907 and Sylvia followed him three years later, leaving the playwright as her boys' principal guardian. His care and kindness could not be faulted, but no indulgence could save the doomed family. George, the eldest, was killed in the trenches of World War I; Michael, the most brilliant, drowned at Oxford, possibly as the result of a suicide pact with another student; Peter jumped in front of a London subway train in 1960. As Birkin unfolds the darkening drama, his book becomes a psychological thriller. The biographer's own style is selfeffacing, and he is content to let the characters tell much of their history in letters. But such reticence does not obscure the fact that J. M. Barrie & the Lost Boys is one of the year's most complex and absorbing biographies.

As Birkin observes, when Barrie died in 1937 he was reverted and renowned as a novelist and playwright. Yet it is doubt-in that he felt himself anything but fail-content, a landscape that existed only in his mother's mind when she dreamd in his single mesterpice is that almost evener. Most people put the search aside to answer the demands of here and now. Barrie's tragedy was that he was concented to look for it every day of his

— Geraic

# **Flibbertigibbet**

LOOKING FOR WORK by Susan Cheever Simon & Schuster: 188 pages; \$8.95

Books by the children of famous au-thors are guaranteed an interested or curious audience. On the debit side, the comparisons that follow are likely to be odious. Susan Cheever, 36, accepts this mixed blessing with considerable panache. She never pretends to write like her old man, John, the sage of Ossining, but she alludes regularly and playfully to his imposing presence. When her heroine, Salley Gardens (nee Potter), gets married, one of the wedding guests is J.C. Salley's father, a Columbia University professor, commits an unacknowledged theft from a Cheever short story when commenting on his older brother: "What can you do with a man like that? Even an apparently innocent comment by Salley carries, given the name of the author, some ironic freight: "Graceful



James M. Barrie plays Captain Hook to Michael Davies' Peter Pan "Greatest horror—dream I am married—wake up shrieking."

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# Have you arthritis yet?



Your chances of getting arthritis are one i seven. There's a new case every 33 seconds. You may already have it and not know what it is. Arthritis can be controlled if diagnosed early Ask your local Arthritis Foundation for your copy of "Arthritis-The Basic Facts

#### Books

prose was never my father's strong suit." Such in-joking helps distinguish Look-

ing for Work from the 8 trillion or so recent novels about young women trying to find themselves. The chief point of the exercise seems to be fun. No matter how much she protests, Salley is a confirmed flibbertigibbet, her name itself an amusingly pointless steal from a poem by Yeats ("Down by the salley gardens my love and I did meet"). Life has given her every advantage, including just the right number of trendy neuroses. Though she claims to spend a large portion of her story job hunting, what she really looks for, and always just misses, is trouble.

She marries Jason, a magazine writer and editor, in the 1960s and spends the next five years following him to new job locations (London, San Francisco), Along the way, she falls out of love with marriage and her husband. Divorce leaves her both miserable and sitting pretty. She is courted by a famous sculptor, a gifted writer and an admiring lawyer who takes



Susan Cheever

Never pretending to write like her old man.

her for idyllic sails on Long Island Sound. She has an apartment with a terrace on Manhattan's East Side and a woman who comes in to tidy it up. She can afford to iet to the coast to see her sculptor whenever the mood hits her. Her routine is the stuff of beauty-salon fantasies: "Twice a day I treat my face with Erno Laszlo's special soaps and lotions. Once a month my legs are waxed by Mrs. Rugged at Elizabeth Arden. My hair is cut by Harry at Kenneth's and twice a year Marianne puts a series of blond streaks in it-wrapping the silky little clumps in tinfoil and painting them with white paste.

What is wrong with this picture? Not quite enough to work up a lather over Salley's alleged miseries. Because Salley tells her own story, it is impossible to say how seriously Cheever wants her to be taken. The only real point of suspense in the book is a foregone conclusion: when the right job comes along, Salley gets it.

Though the heroine may not be worth reading about, it is impossible not to like her. Salley has a brisk style and some offhand witty observations: "After dinner, the editors, who were all men, went down to the den, and the editors' wives, who were all women, staved in the shag-carpeted living room perched uncomfortably on the modern chairs and sofas." What she learns belongs on a greeting card: "The more you risk, the more you reap. The more you give, the more you get, But what has gone before-notably Cheever's dry humor and high spirits-makes that message easy to take and easy to - Paul Gray excuse

#### **Editors' Choice**

FICTION: Old Love, Isaac Bashevis Singer . On the Edge of the Cliff. V.S. Pritchett . Passion Play, Jerzy Kosinski . Shikasta, Doris Lessing

The Executioner's Song. Norman Mailer . The Ghost Writer, Philip Roth . Uncollected Stories of William Faulkner, edited by Joseph Blotner

NONFICTION: Charmed Lives, Michael Korda . Testimony: The Memoirs of Dmitri Shostakovich, as related to and edited by Solomon Volkov . The Boer War, Thomas Pakenham . The Duke of Deception, Geoffrey Wolff The Right Stuff, Tom Wolfe . W.H. Auden. Charles Osborne . White House Years, Henry Kissinger

#### **Best Sellers**

#### FICTION

- 1. Jailbird, Vonnegut (2 last week) The Establishment, Fast (1)
- 3. Memories of Another Day, Robbins (3) 4. Triple, Follett (4)
- 5. The Last Enchantment
- Stewart (8) 6. The Dead Zone, King (5)
- 7. Sophie's Choice. Styron (7) 8. The Third World War.
- Hackett, et al. (10) The Green Ripper, MacDonald (6)
- 10. The Executioner's Song, Mailer

#### NONFICTION 1. White House Years, Kissinger (1)

- 2. Aunt Erma's Cope Book. Rombeck (2)
- 3. The Complete Scarsdale Medical Diet, Tarnower & Baker (3)
- 4. Serpentine, Thompson (7) 5. How to Prosper During the
- Coming Bad Years, Ruff (6) 6. Restoring the American Dream, Ringer (5)
- 7. The Right Stuff, Wolfe (4) 8. Cruel Shoes, Martin (9)
- 9. James Herriot's Yorkshire, Harrist 10. The Brethren, Woodward & Armstrong

# Religion

# Not Quite a "Heresy" Trial

But Holland's leading Christologist is called in for questioning

They met in the same gray Renaissance palace where the Inquisition put Gailleo on trial. But the Vatican called last week's meeting a more 'series of talks.'

Jan. Edward Schillebeeckx, 65, clad cassually in a tweed sports jacket, at answering respectful questions from the other theologians. In case of need, the content theologians, in case of need, and the content of the conten

room. The nine items on the agenda were hardly trivial. Among them: Schillebeeckx's views on whether or not Christ personally gave orders to found the church, and whether Christ actually rose from the dead. But the interrogators, representing the Vatican, were concerned about an equally fundamental question: the divinity of Jesus Christ as it has been decreed by the church for 15 centuries. One member of the panel, Jesuit Jean Galot of the Pontifical Gregorian University, had gone so far as to accuse Schillebeeckx, via Vatican Radio, of the ancient heresy of Arianism, the belief that Jesus is less than God because he did not exist eternally with the Father in the Godhead

like other modern Catholic theologians, as well as Protestants, Schillebeecks, emphasizes the humanity of Jesus far more than his divinity in order to make the Saviour easier for believers to identify with, more relevant to daily life. He told That that he does not deny the ancient Trinitarian dogmas, but seeks to explain "the deeper sense of what was meant in the old days, in a modern way.

But to the Vatican, the belief in Jesus as fully God and fully man has helped hold the church together since it nearly split over the issue in a series of early and acrimonious councils. The two-day Schillebeeckx hearing marked the first time any theologian, much less one of international stature, had gone to the Vatican for questioning since Pope Paul VI modernized the once dreaded Holy Office into a "Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith" in 1965. Dozens of prominent Catholic and Protestant theologians had signed protest petitions over the Schillebeeckx hearing, fearing that the speculative freedom enjoyed since the Second Vatican Council is in danger.

A native of Belgium who has taught in The Netherlands for 22 years, Schillebeeckx (pronounced Skhill-uh-bakes) served as the Dutch hierarchy's top theological adviser during the Second Vatican Council. He is in the forefront of modern Christologists who are re-examining

the doctrinal interpretation of Christ. The Vatican has had him under scrutiny at least since 1968. Schillebeeckx journeyed to Rome for the confrontation despite a flare-up of heart trouble.

The book most at issue is his 767-page tome Jesus: An Experiment in Christology (Seabury; \$24.50), published in Dutch in 1974. The writing is prolix, to put it mild-



Edward Schillebeeckx in Rome
Was Jesus more man than God?

ly. But Jesus makes clear that the author is heavily influenced by liberal Protestant Bible scholarship of the past century. In this modern approach, the Gospels are not the unquestioned Word of God but collections of competing evidence about Jesus Christ, various layers of tradition subject to interpretation that may or may not bear resemblance to what the historical Jesus did or said. English-language reviewers of Jesus have been less confounded and perplexed about Schillebeeckx's notion of Jesus' divinity than about his murky meditations on whether Jesus rose bodily from the grave or merely lived on through some miraculous re-

newal of faith on the part of his disciples.

The report on last week's hearing will go for consideration to the Cardinals who govern the doctrinal congregation, then to Popp John Paul. A judgment will be months in coming. The Vatican could merely issue a formal warning if it finds "false teachings." It could also but Schillebeecks from teaching at any Catholic university on the property of th

The Vatican would ponder long and hard before taking these steps against such a major scholar, and Schillebeecks exuded confidence when the hearing was option of fear condemnation like Pohier," he said. "There was no difference between us on the Resurrection," though at least one panelist was dissatisfed over his handling of Christ's divinity in the

However the case turns out, it is the latest sign that John Paul's Vatican is determined to crack down on divisive interpretations of doctrine. Evidence of division is plentiful. Just before the hearing, Schillebeeckx won a ringing endorsement from The Netherlands' Primate, Johannes Cardinal Willebrands, who sits on the board of the doctrinal congregation. Dutch theological students joined the campaign, rounding up more than 60,000 signatures for a petition taken to the Vatican as the hearing began. Willebrands will be back in Rome with his bishops in January for an unprecedented meeting with the Pope aimed at bringing order out of the current doctrinal chaos in the Dutch church. A new poll in The Netherlands shows that only 47% of Catholics there think Christ is the Son of God, compared with 70% in 1966; fewer still believe in a personal God or life after death.

In The Netherlands and elsewhere, John Paul plainly seeks to shore up the church through cetrinal discipline. In Germany, Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger and Cardinal Ratzinger and Cardinal Ratzinger as the Cardinal Ratzinger as the Cardinal Concordation of the Cardinal Cardinal

The clearest example of Rome's new policy came when Pedro Arrupe, Superior General of the highly influential Society of Jesus, informed his 27,000 members that John Paul has formally directed him to shape up discipline and loyalty among Jesuits. Among the first victims of reform: US. Jesuit William Callahan, who is being transferred from the lead-ership of Priests for Equality, paparently because it has agitated for a change in the Vatican hao no women priests.

# "The Microphone of God"

Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen, 1895-1979

E arly in 1952 the Du Mont Television Network needed a low-budget show to throw into the graveyard slot opposite "Mr. Television," Miltion Berle. Their unlikely idea: talks by a Roman Catholic prelate. An overnight sensation. Bishop Fulton J. Sheen's Life is Worth Living eventually pulied nearly 20 million view-own and the state of the state

Sheen, who died of heart disease last week at age 84, was American religion's first TV prima donna, complete with studio audience and commercial sponsor. At the peak of his popularity he became the nation's most famous preacher and most celebrated Catholic priest. In that cold



America was suffering from tolerance

war era, Catholicism was far more selfassured than it is now. The six extraordinary TV seasons of "the Microphone of God" made his Church of Rome less threatening to Protestants and Jews in the years just before John F. Kennedy.

Delivered as straight mono Sheen's message was an odd period mix of common sense and Christian ethics. "America is suffering from tolerance." he would proclaim, "tolerance of right and wrong, truth and error, Christ and chaos." Or, "Freedom is the right to do what you ought to do." He did not hesitate to take on the likes of Darwin, Marx and Satan, not to mention Sigmund Freud. He once parodied the prayer of a modern Pharisee: "I thank thee, O Lord, that my Freudian adviser has told me that there is no such thing as guilt ... I may have an Oedipus complex, but I have no sin. After one summer vacation, the bishop breezily opened his show with the words, "Long time no Sheen."

The bishop's persuasive powers depended a good deal on deep-set, piercing blue eyes that seemed to transifs his views, and a burnished voice that would sear, pause theatrically or plunge to a hushed whisper. Wearing a cape and large pectoral cross, and with a blackboard as his only prop, he performed flawlessly without script or cue cards. He put something like the performed flawlessly without script or cue cards. He put something like 30 hours preparation into each show, windup that would precede his famous "God love you" sign.off.

Sheen started life over his father's hardware store in El Paso, Ill. (pop. 2,550), near Peoria. He was a debate champion in college and earned a doctorate at Louvain University in Belgium. Before TV stardom he was a renowned philosophy professor at Catholic University of America, and a pioneer radio preacher whose programs drew 6 000 letters a day. He wrote more than 50 books (among them God and Intelligence, Peace of Soul, Three to Get Married), and was almost as famous for person-to-person conversions as for oratory. Among his worldly converts: Louis Budenz, managing editor of the Communist Daily Worker: Columnist Heywood Broun; Playwright-Politician Clare Boothe Luce

he church never honored Sheen with high office. In 1950 he became national director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, and a year later was appointed auxiliary bishop to New York's Francis Cardinal Spellman. But the Cardinal soured on the bishop as his TV and money-raising success soared. Perhaps as a result, the bishop was never to get a Cardinal's red hat. In 1957 Sheen abruptly gave up his TV shows. At age 71, he became a controversial innovator as Bishop of Rochester. Known till then as a conservative, he put a civil rights activist on his staff, let parish priests elect his top aide and "taxed" church construction projects to help the poor. In 1967 he called on President Johnson to withdraw all troops from Viet Nam. But when he tried to sell a church and give the money to the poor without consulting the parishioners, he was forced to reverse himself, and soon asked to leave Rochester, a year before the usual retirment age.

Sheen tried several times to revive his old TV preaching magic, but the times had changed. It was only in the year or two befron his death that America's grimmer sense of history seemed to run his way again. One of Sheen's basic messages was against self-indulgence. He told Americans that the Antichrist would come, "salking of peace, prosperity and benefity," Modern man, he inststed, seeks pelony," Modern man, he instead, seeks pelony, "Modern man, he instead, seeks pelony," which will be self-told the self-told that the ship would thunder. "There is no pleasure without pain, no Easter without poin, pole Saster without good Friday. Cod flowey ou."

#### **Milestones**

SEEKING DIVORCE. Christina Onassis, 29, poor-little-rich Greek shipping heires; and her third husband, Sergel Kauzov, 38, former functionary for a Soviet ship-chartering bureau, on the grounds of irreconcilable differences; after 16 months of marriage; in Athens. Said and Onassis farmily friend: "Christian was beginning to get rather bored."

DIED. Alfred Cardinal Bengsch, 58, Bishop of Berlin-both East and West-and leader of East Germany's 1.2 million Roman Catholics; of a hemorrhage during treatment for cancer: in East Berlin. The son of a Berlin postal official, Bengsch was named bishop of the divided city and its environs in August 1961, three days after the erection of the Berlin Wall. A conservative theologian who steered clear of politics, he was given special permission by East German authorities to cross the Wall three days a month to minister to his West Berlin flock; later he was allowed 30 days in every three-month period. In 1967 Bengsch became the first East German to wear a Cardinal's red hat-a promotion that reflected Pope Paul VI's quiet Ostpolitik.

DIED. Jon Hall, 66, he-man actor who was swept to stardom in The Hurricane, a 1937 spectacular that also helped launch Dorothy Lamour, of gunshot wounds that apparently were self-inflicied; in Sherman Oaks, Calif. A champion swimmer who grew up in Tahiti, Hall was best known for portraying loincloth-clad islanders and bare-chested sheiks (Arabian Nights).

DIED. Carlo Schmid, 83, grand old man of West Germany's Social Democratic Party; of cancer, in Bonn. After serving as a legal adviser in the German military government in France during World War II, the portly law and political science scholar was active in state government and emerged as one of the founders of the German Federal Republic. In 1948 he headed his party's delegation to the parliamentary council that drafted the nation's Basic Law. A year later he was elected a charter member of the Bundestag and served as its Vice President for 20 years before retiring in 1972. Coordinator of programs under the 1963 Franco-German Reconciliation Agreement from 1969 until his death, Schmid bitterly regretted his late entry into statecraft: "I believed earlier that one should stay away from politics because one could so easily be dirtied. Then the Third Reich arrived, and I asked myself: Who is actually responsible?"

DIED. Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen, 84, Roman Catholic prelate whose compelling sermons were heard by millions of Americans on evening radio in the 1930s and '40s and on national prime-time television in the '50s; of heart disease; in New York City. THIS TIME OF YEAR, THERE'S NOTHING AS TRADITIONAL AS RED.

JOHNNIE WALKER RED THE RIGHT SCOTCH WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE **U.S. Government Report:** 

# Carlton is lowest.

Box or Menthol:

10 Carlton have <u>less</u> tar than 1:

	mg./cig	mg./cig
Kent	12	0.9
Marlboro Lights	12	0.8
Merit	8	0.6
Salem Lights	10	0.8
Vantage	11	0.8
Winston Lights	13	0.9
Carlton Soft Pack	1	0.1
Carlton Menthol	less than 1	0.1
Carlton Box	less than 0.5	0.05

Less than 1 mg. tar, 0.1 mg. nic.

Of all brands, lowest...Carlton Box: less than 0.5 mg. tar and 0.05 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report May '78.

Carlton.
Filter & Menthol
The 12 shape

The <u>lighter</u> 100s.

Only 5 mg. tar, 0.5 mg. nic.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

Box: Less than 0.5 mg, "'tar," 0.05 mg, nicotine; Soft Pack and Menthol: 1 mg, "tar," 0.1 mg, nicotine av, per cigarette, FTC Report May '78. 100 mm: 5 mg, "tar," 0.5 mg, nicotine av, per cigarette by FTC method.